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## MEMOIRS

AND

## CONSIDERATIONS

CONCERNING

The TRADE and REVENUES of the  
*British Colonies in AMERICA.*

WITH

PROPOSALS for rendering those Colonies  
more Beneficial to *Great Britain.*

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By *JOHN ASHLEY* Esq;

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# MEMOIR

AND

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY JAMES M. SMITH

1850

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# P R E F A C E.

*THE* several Memoirs which are the Subject of this Treatise, are approved or disliked according to the various Concerns or Interest of those to whom they have been communicated: Some are of Opinion, that the taking off several Restrictions contained in the Law lately passed for granting Liberty to carry Sugar directly from the Sugar Islands to foreign Markets, is absolutely necessary to enforce the Operation of that Law; Others alledge, that the illegal Importation of foreign Sugar, Rum, and Molasses

into British Dominions, without paying the Duties those Commodities are liable to by Law, and in some Cases without paying any Duties at all, is a heavy Grievance, and requires a speedy Remedy ; and that a farther Encouragement for the Consumption of Rum in Great Britain will prove a reciprocal Advantage to this Kingdom and its Sugar Colonies : Some think the Regulation of the Currency and Interest of Money in the Colonies requires the Attention of the Legislature ; Others would insist, that a farther easing or taking off the Duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. would contribute a good deal towards turning the Scale of the Sugar Trade in favour of the British Nation. And no doubt there are some Opponents to every Point, since the Judgments of Mankind are too often biassed and

warpt,

warpt, by Self-Interest or Caprice, in their Opinions on an Affair of this Nature; however, I submit the Determination of it to the Consideration of those, whose Candour and Impartiality sets them above such groveling and contracted Views. It is, therefore, at the request of several eminent Planters and Merchants, I have ushered every Part into the World, in order to shew how far the British Legislature have already advanced the general Interest of our American Colonies, and to lay a second Foundation (if I may be allowed the Expression) for the farther Consideration of the same Benevolent Spirits, who are always ready to succour and support every Branch of his Majesty's Dominions, so far as is consistent with the true Interest of the Whole.

As



*As the principal Motive that induced me to turn my Thoughts on this Topick, was to shew the many Advantages that arise to this Nation from our American Colonies, and how those Advantages may, in my humble Opinion, be still increased; I shall hope some Good may arise from this Publication, and that it may prove useful to all fair Traders, Planters, and Others interested in British America: This is the full Scope of my Design, and Success in it the Height of my Ambition.*

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## E R R A T A.

Page 9. Line 11. dele *your*.

Page 92. Line 21. for  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , read  $2\frac{1}{8}$ .

Page 131. Line 11. for *serving*, read *securing*.

Line 14. for *Duty* read *Duties*.

Page 139. Line 9. for *Ricals* read *Rials*.



# MEMOIRS

AND

## CONSIDERATIONS,

*Concerning the Trade and Revenues of  
the British Colonies in America, &c.*

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### CHAP. I.

**I**N and about the Year 1731, the Planters and other Inhabitants of the Sugar Islands, observing the dangerous Circumstances of the *British* Sugar Colonies, from the visible Increase of the *French* in their Plantations, sent Home several Petitions and Representations; and the Island of *Barbadoes* in particular address'd his Majesty as follows, *viz.*

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty :

“ *The humble Petition of the Planters, Traders, and other Inhabitants of your Majesty's Island of Barbadoes,*

“ *Humbly sheweth,*

“ **T**HAT this your Island of *Barbadoes* was the first settled, and Mother of all your Majesty's Sugar Colonies, and has for many Years past been a very profitable Colony to *Great Britain*, not only from its Produce and Import of Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Cotton, Ginger, and Aloes into *Great Britain*, the taking off from thence great Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactures, and Goods that pay Duties to the Crown (which by means of the *Barbadoes* Trade are not only consumed amongst the Inhabitants here, but are also exported from *Great Britain* to *Africa, Madeira,* and the Northern Colonies, for the Purchase of Negroes, Wine, Fish, and other Goods for the Use of this Island, and thereby numberless Hands have been employ'd in your Majesty's Kingdoms and Territories, and great Revenues have accrued, and do still



“ still continually accrue to the Crown) but  
 “ has also been a great Support to your Maje-  
 “ sty’s Northern Colonies, and given a very  
 “ great and profitable Vent to their Fishery  
 “ and other Produce, and also to the Produce  
 “ of *Ireland*, besides employing in those seve-  
 “ ral Trades great Numbers of Shipping and  
 “ Seamen, on which the Wealth and Safety  
 “ of the *British* Nation does so much depend ;  
 “ and after all leaves a considerable Balance in  
 “ *England*, to the Benefit of the National  
 “ Stock.

“ THAT within these few Years great Im-  
 “ provements have been made by the *Dutch*  
 “ and *French* in their Sugar Colonies, and  
 “ great and extraordinary Encouragements  
 “ have been given to them, not only from  
 “ their Mother Countries, but also from a  
 “ pernicious Trade carried on by them to and  
 “ from *Ireland*, and the Northern *British*  
 “ Colonies. And the *French* do now from the  
 “ Produce of their own Sugar Colonies, actual-  
 “ ly supply with Sugar not only *France* it self,  
 “ but *Spain* also, and a great Part of *Ireland*,  
 “ and the *British* Northern Colonies, and  
 “ have to spare for *Holland*, *Germany*, *Italy*,  
 “ and other Parts of *Europe*. And the *French*

“ and *Dutch* Colonies have lately supplied the  
 “ Northern *British* Colonies with very large  
 “ Quantities of Molasses for the making of  
 “ Rum and other Uses, and even with Rum  
 “ of their own Manufacture, to the vast Pre-  
 “ judice of your Majesty’s Sugar Colonies, as  
 “ Rum is a Commodity on which, next to Su-  
 “ gar, they mostly depend, and they have in  
 “ Return (for such Sugar, Rum, and Molasses)  
 “ Shipping, Horses, Boards, Staves, Hoops,  
 “ Lumber, Timber for building, Fish, Bread,  
 “ Bacon, Corn, Flower, and other Plantation  
 “ Necessaries, at as easy, or easier Rates, than  
 “ your Majesty’s Subjects of the Sugar Colo-  
 “ nies have. For the continual Supplies re-  
 “ ceived by the *Dutch* and *French* from the  
 “ Northern *British* Colonies, have enabled  
 “ them to put on and maintain a great Num-  
 “ ber of Slaves on their Plantations, and to en-  
 “ large their Sugar-Works, and make new  
 “ Settlements in new fertile Soils; and at the  
 “ same Time cost little, being now purchased  
 “ chiefly with Molasses, which before this  
 “ late Intercourse between the foreign Colo-  
 “ nies, and the Northern *British* Colonies,  
 “ were flung away as of no Value. And  
 “ thus the foreign Colonies are daily impro-  
 ving,

“ ving, while your Majesty’s Sugar Colonies,  
 “ are apparently declining ; and instead of sup-  
 “ plying, as they used to do, *France* and *Hol-*  
 “ *land* with Sugar, they are now almost con-  
 “ fined to the Home Consumption in *Great*  
 “ *Britain*, and are in a great Measure exclu-  
 “ ded from the Kingdom of *Ireland* and the  
 “ Northern Colonies ; who instead of sending  
 “ their Produce as usual to your Majesty’s Su-  
 “ gar Colonies, and taking Sugar and Rum in  
 “ Return, do now often send it directly to  
 “ the foreign Colonies in exchange for the  
 “ Produce of those foreign Colonies : and when  
 “ they do send their Produce to the *British*  
 “ Sugar Colonies, they insist upon being paid  
 “ for them in Cash, which they export and  
 “ lay out among the foreign Colonies in the  
 “ Purchase of the very same Goods that they  
 “ formerly used to supply themselves with  
 “ from your Majesty’s own Sugar Colonies, to  
 “ the enriching the foreign Colonies, and im-  
 “ poverishing your Majesty’s.

“ YOUR Petitioners humbly beg Leave to  
 “ lay before your Majesty, some of the many  
 “ Advantages the Subjects of foreign Powers  
 “ have over your Majesty’s Subjects of your  
 “ Sugar Colonies, as they have been well in-  
 “ form’d.

I. “ THE *French* and *Dutch* pay much less  
 “ Duties both at Home and in their Planta-  
 “ tions, than your Majesty’s Subjects do,  
 “ whilst your Majesty’s Subjects of this Island  
 “ are at a very great Expence to keep up their  
 “ Fortifications and maintain their Militia for  
 “ their Defence, (exclusive of the Duty of four  
 “ and a half *per Cent.* in Specie, on all their  
 “ Exports) without any Charge to the Crown.

II. “ THE *French* Subjects of the Sugar  
 “ Colonies are permitted to trade to the *Spa-*  
 “ *nish* Islands of *Margueritta*, *Trinidado*, and  
 “ *Porto Rico*, and also to carry their improved  
 “ Sugar at a Duty of one *per Cent.* only, up-  
 “ on Exportation to any of the *Spanish* Ports  
 “ in *Europe*, without first importing them  
 “ into *France*, whilst your Majesty’s Subjects  
 “ are excluded from trading directly to any  
 “ of the *Spanish* Ports, and are oblig’d to carry  
 “ their Sugar first into *Great Britain* (after  
 “ paying a Duty of four and a half *per Cent.*  
 “ in Specie here upon Exportation) before they  
 “ can carry them any where else; and are  
 “ obliged upon exporting them afterwards  
 “ from *Great Britain*, to leave in *England* a  
 “ Duty of near two *per Cent.* and are put to  
 “ the Risque of a double Voyage, besides the  
 “ Charge



“ Charge of it, which amounts to above twenty *per Cent.* more.

III. “ YOUR Majesty’s Subjects of this  
 “ Island pay upwards of ten *per Cent.* more  
 “ than the *French* and *Dutch* do, for what  
 “ Sugar is carried to your Majesty’s Northern  
 “ Colonies, and consumed there; by which  
 “ means these Colonies are mostly supplied  
 “ with foreign Sugar, to the Prejudice of the  
 “ Plantation-Duties, being Part of the Aggregate Fund, which might otherwise be  
 “ greatly increased. And altho’ the *French* and  
 “ *Dutch* Subjects of the Sugar Colonies do so  
 “ vend their Sugar as well as their Rum and  
 “ Molasses, to the Northern *British* Colonies,  
 “ yet your Majesty’s Subjects of the Sugar Colonies are restrained from vending their  
 “ Produce to any of the *French* or *Dutch*  
 “ Colonies, and at the same Time your Majesty’s Subjects of the Northern Colonies and  
 “ *Ireland* have that Advantage.

IV. “ The *French* Subjects do actually send  
 “ great Quantities of Sugar and other Goods  
 “ directly to *Ireland*, without first importing  
 “ them to *Great Britain*, and paying a Duty  
 “ there to your Majesty, which your Majesty’s  
 “ Subjects of the Sugar Colonies are oblig’d to

“ do, and they are supplied with Beef and o-  
 “ ther Provisions directly from *Ireland*, on as  
 “ easy Terms as your Majesty’s Subjects are.

“ THESE, may it please your Majesty, are  
 “ some of the many Advantages the Inhabi-  
 “ tants of the foreign Sugar-Colonies have over  
 “ your Majesty’s Subjects of your Sugar-Colo-  
 “ nies, who have already suffered very much,  
 “ and must inevitably be undone thereby, unless  
 “ your Majesty will in your great goodness in-  
 “ terpose, and save them from the Ruin now  
 “ impending over them, which your Petitio-  
 “ ners humbly conceive may be effected, if  
 “ Order be taken to prevent any Sugar, Rum,  
 “ or Molasses of the Growth, Produce, and  
 “ Manufacture of foreign Plantations or Co-  
 “ lonies, from being imported into *Ireland*,  
 “ or any of the *British* Plantations, or Co-  
 “ lonies in *America*, until they have first been  
 “ imported into *Great Britain*, and paid such  
 “ Duties there to your Majesty, as those Com-  
 “ modities are now liable to; or that your Ma-  
 “ jesty’s Subjects of your Sugar Colonies may  
 “ have the like Advantages in these Branches  
 “ of Commerce, as the Subjects of foreign  
 “ Powers now actually have.

“ YOUR

“ YOUR Petitioners wholly depend, under  
 “ God, on your Majesty’s consummate  
 “ Wisdom, sovereign Power, and pater-  
 “ nal Care, and humbly pray your Ma-  
 “ jesty will be graciously pleased to take  
 “ the Premises into Consideration, and  
 “ grant to your Petitioners such Relief  
 “ therein, as your Majesty shall judge the  
 “ Nature of your Petitioners Case to re-  
 “ quire.

“ *And your Your Petitioners shall*  
 “ *ever pray, &c.*

You will observe by this Petition the many Disadvantages our Sugar Trade then laboured under, and the many Encouragements the Inhabitants of foreign Sugar Colonies then had over the Planters of our Sugar Colonies, since which time many Regulations have been made, conformable to the several Complaints laid before his Majesty by the said Petition.

I. THE Collection and Management of the four and a half *per Cent.* Duty has been since regulated and eased, to the Benefit of the Planters and Fair Traders, altho’ perhaps not so to some illicit Traders, and others concerned in that Revenue.

II. THE Duty of about two *per Cent.* left to the Crown upon Re-exportation of Sugar is given up and all drawn back, and two Shillings *per C wt.* Bounty is added to the four Shillings which makes in all a Bounty of 6 Shillings *per C wt.* upon the Re-exportation of refined Sugar from *Great Britain.* 6 *Geo. II. cap. 13. Sect. 10.*

III. LIBERTY hath been granted to import Rum, with other unenumerated Goods of our Plantation Produce, directly into *Ireland.* 4, 5 *Geo. II.*

IV. FOREIGN Sugar, Rum and Molasses are totally prohibited from being imported into *Ireland,* unless shipp'd in *Great Britain* in Ships legally navigated. 6 *Geo. II. cap. 13. Sect. 4.*

V. A high Duty is laid upon all foreign Sugar, Rum, and Molasses, imported into any of our Northern as well as Southern Colonies in *America.* 6 *Geo. II. cap. 13. Sect. 1, 2.*

VI. LIBERTY is granted to carry all Sugars directly from our Plantations not only to *Spain,* but also to all the foreign Ports of *Europe.* 12 *Geo. II.*

So that the Intention of this Petition seems to be answered,——saving what relates to a  
Trade



Trade with the *Spaniards*, which the Affiento Contract hath hitherto obstructed.

AND besides all this, for the Encouragement of the Growth of COFFEE in the Plantations, the Duty on Importation here is six Pence *per* Pound less, than for Coffee of Foreign Growth. 5 *Geo. II. cap. 24.*

THESE Advantages and Amendments in our Sugar-Trade are apparently owing to proper Representations to the Throne, and to the favourable Assistance of the Auditor-General of the Plantations, and the Readiness of other of our worthy Patriots, to make the Sugar Colonies some Part of their Care, and to lay their Grievances before his most Sacred Majesty, who has thereupon shewn fresh Instances of his Paternal Care of his remotest Subjects.

AND since the real Advantages of our *American* Plantations to their Mother-Country, are now so universally known, surely too much cannot be offer'd for so valuable a Branch of the *British* Dominions, on which the Wealth and Naval Power of *Great Britain* does in great Measure depend. Wherefore I shall, to the best of my Capacity, set forth what I humbly apprehend may be still requisite to give the *British* Subjects an Advantage

vantage over Foreigners in the *American* Trade, and thereby render our Colonies more beneficial to their Mother-Country, which I will endeavour to do by offering my Sentiments on the following Subjects, *viz.*

I. ON the Act granting Liberty to carry Sugars from our Plantations directly to foreign Markets, with some Comparisons between the *English* and *French* in regard to the Trade of the Sugar-Islands in *America*.

II. THE evading the Payment of the Duties upon foreign Sugar, Rum, and Molasses imported into *British* Dominions.

III. THE Consumption of Rum in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

IV. THE Regulation of Money throughout all his Majesty's Colonies in *America*.

V. ON Interest upon Money in Colonies.

VI. THE Duty of four and a half *per Cent*, paid in *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands*.





## C H A P. II.

*On the Act granting Liberty for carrying Sugar from the British Sugar Plantations directly to foreign Markets, with some Comparisons between the French and English in regard to the Trade of the Sugar Islands in America.*

**D**URING the last Session of Parliament the Planters, Merchants and others, interested in and trading to his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in *America*, laid their humble Petition and Representation before the Honourable the House of Commons, setting forth the many Difficulties they laboured under, in regard to the Sugar-Trade. In pursuance of the said Petition, a Bill was brought into the House for granting Liberty to carry Sugar *directly* to foreign Markets: The Case in the Appendix, mark'd (N<sup>o</sup> 1.) was printed; and the said Bill passed into a Law, entitled, *An Act*,  
 &c.

&c. An Abridgment of which is also in the Appendix, mark'd (N<sup>o</sup> 2.)

BUT there are several Restrictions contained in this Act, which it is apprehended will in great Measure baulk the Operation of it; wherefore I shall mention a few that (in my humble Opinion) may be worthy of immediate Consideration.

I. EXCLUDING Ships built in our *American* Plantations.

II. TAKING out Licences in *Great Britain* only.

III. ALL Owners of Ships in this Trade to reside in *Great Britain*, or the Sugar Islands.

IV. ALL Ships bound to the Northern Ports of *Europe*, to touch and enter at some Port in *Great Britain* in their way to such Northern Ports.

THESE Restrictions at the Time of passing the Act, were thought by some of our worthy Patriots to be of no Use, but rather a Prejudice to the *British* Trade in general, and to the Intention of this Law in particular. But as they were laid hold of by several Opponents, who apprehended, and perhaps without any just Grounds, that their several Interests might some how or other be affected  
by



by so great a Change in so considerable a Branch of Commerce, it was thought best to let them stand for a while, rather than to risque the whole. But as our Laws are not like those of the *Medes* and *Persians*, unalterable, this Law may receive such Changes, as may appear for the general Good of *Great Britain*, as well as for the Benefit of our Plantations in *America*; to which end I shall give my Sentiments distinctly upon the said Restrictions.

## RESTRICTION I.

*Excluding Ships built in our American Plantations.*

To weigh this Point rightly, it will be proper to consider that these Plantation Ships are built and fitted chiefly with Woollen, Linnen, Leather, Iron, and other Produce and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, and such Ships are the principal Returns of such Goods sent to that Part of the World, directly from *Great Britain*, or of such as are, by a Circulation of Trade, bought of other Countries with our Produce and Manufactures. The Materials for Cables and Sails, and great Part of the Iron  
Work

Work and other Materials, are sent from *Great Britain*; and the Hull and Masts are, by means of this Trade, taken out of those *American* Forests; and exchanged for those Goods, and thereby raise Money to pay for such Produce and Manufactures. And should these Plantation-built Ships be discouraged in other Branches of Trade, as they are in this one Instance, Freight would be so dear as to lose the *British* Nation, one of the greatest Advantages it now has over its greatest Rivals in Trade.—*A low Freight*; and from the great Traffick *Great Britain* now has, they must, in such Case, be compelled to buy Materials for building Ships of Foreigners, and for Cash instead of *British* Goods, to the enriching of Foreigners, and the Discouragement of all our *American* Colonies, as well as the Exportation of *British* Products. And it was observed when the Bill for the direct Exportation of Sugars was under Consideration of the Parliament last Year, that the refitting and finishing Plantation Ships upon their first Arrival into *Great Britain*, often gives as much Advantage to the Shipwrights as the building of new Ships.

THE *French* take the Benefit of our Plantation-built Ships to carry their Sugar directly to *Spain*, and often pay for such Ships in Sugar, Rum and Molasses of their own Plantation Growth, so that they have in this Instance an Indulgence that we are by this Act debar'd from. The Province of *Carolina* has this Advantage, without which the Exportation of Rice directly to foreign Markets could not be carried on, and consequently there would be a Restraint upon the Raising of Rice in *Carolina*, and also upon the Exportation of Goods from *Great Britain*, to raise that Rice as well as the Plantation-built Ships now used in this beneficial Trade, which returns to *Great Britain* at least 80,000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, including Freight and Commissions, and the like may be said in regard to the Fish Trade carried on from *New England*, *Newfoundland*, and *Nova Scotia*, which employs great Numbers of Ships and Seamen, and returns to *Great Britain* at least 300,000 *l.* Sterling *per Ann.* besides Freight. And no doubt but the Liberty of a direct Exportation of Sugar, to be eased as much as possible from all Restrictions and Obstructions, would soon return to *Great Britain* as much as the Rice and Fish put together, according to the following

lowing Computations on those three Commodities.

### R I C E.

THE Province of *Carolina* has increased to that Degree, as to be capable of exporting in a good Year 80,000 Barrels of Rice, each Barrel containing about 400 weight. Upon a Medium of seven Years it is computed they may make 50,000 Barrels *per Annum*.

10,000 of which may be computed to go to the South of Cape *Finisterre*.

38,000 to foreign Ports to the North of Cape *Finisterre*, and

2,000 may be consumed in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

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50,000

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THIS Quantity of Rice will employ about 10,000 Tuns of Shipping, and 900 Sailors, and may return to *Great Britain* about 80,000*l.* Sterling *per Annum*.

### F I S H.

FROM *Newfoundland*, *New England*, and *Nova Scotia*, there are about 300 Sail of Ships, great and small, or about 30,000 Tuns of Shipping, employ'd annually in carrying Fish to *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Italy*, which employ



ploy about 2700 Seamen, and may, by a Circulation of Trade, return to *Great Britain* about 260,000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, in this Article of Fish, besides Train-Oil and Whalebone, of which there may be imported into *Great Britain* to the Value of 40,000 *l.* *per Ann.* and upwards. And it is computed that about two thirds of all these Advantages arise from the Fishery of *Newfoundland* only.

## SUGAR.

IT is computed there is the Quantity of about 80,000 *English* Hogsheads of Sugar imported into *Germany*, *Holland*, the *Baltick*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turky* *per Ann.* (exclusive of what is imported into *Holland* and *Spain* from their own Plantations) which Quantity may employ about 40,000 Tuns of Shipping, and 3600 Seamen, only to bring it to *Europe*, and amounts in Value to 1,000,000 *l.* Sterling *per Ann.* computing at 12 *l.* 10 *s.* *per* Hogshead, Freight and Commissions included.

AND it is computed that the abovementioned Quantity of Sugar is imported into the undermentioned Places, *viz.*

	Engl. Hhds
Hamburg, Bremen, and other Ports of Germany — — —	30,000
Holland — — —	30,000
Petersburg, Dantzick, and other Ports in the Baltick —	3,000
Cadiz, and other Ports in Spain	5,000
Genoa, Leghorn, Naples and Messina	8,000
Venice, and other Ports in the Me- diterranean — —	4,000
	<hr/> 80,000

THE *British* Nation had once a good \* Share of this Sugar Trade, but now have none of it. And what Part they are to regain, will depend upon taking off the Restrictions we are now treating of, and granting all reasonable Encouragements that can *possibly* be given, to enable the *British* Subjects to *sell cheaper than their Rivals at Foreign Markets*.

QUICK Intelligence of Markets is a Spring to Trade; but what would it avail, as the Case now stands, to hear at any of the Sugar Islands, that the Price of Sugars was raised at any *European* Market, while twenty or thirty Ships were lying in their Harbours, and per-  
haps

\* *Vide*, Case of the Sugar Colonies in the Appendix (N<sup>o</sup>. I.)

haps not one with a Licence previously taken out in *Great Britain*, since there is no Provision that a Licence can be taken out there, even if the Ships are *British* built, and duly qualified in every other respect: But suppose there should be a Ship or two qualified upon the Arrival of such Intelligence, would they not naturally demand a Freight that would equal, or exceed a *French* Freight for the like Voyage, and so give the *French* an Advantage over us in this Instance also that we might otherwise have over them? For in case Ships were to be licensed in the Plantations, and Plantation-built Ships permitted to carry Sugar to foreign Markets, there would of course be some Ships, as well *British* built as Plantation built, that for want of a Freight for *Great Britain*, would readily take in a Freight of Sugars for any other Part of *Europe* at one or two Shillings *per* Hundr. cheaper than can be expected by any Ships under the present Restrictions, and such Ships may go with less, and more suitable Quantities, than Ships that go from *Great Britain* directly, on account of this Exportation Trade. And since it appeared before the Parliament the last Session, that the *French* did not undersell us above a Shilling or

eighteen Pence *per* Hundred, while they were running away with this Trade ; this saving in the Freight alone \* would go near to enable us to undersell them, especially if the Ships in this Sugar Trade had the same † Encouragements as the Ships that carry Fish to the *Mediterranean* Sea, who have the same Privileges as the Ships that are commonly called *Act Ships*, and thereby receive an additional Encouragement in their Freights from the *Mediterranean* to *Great Britain*. And besides, such Plantation Ships will bring in a constant Supply of able Seamen at their Arrival in *Great Britain*. Upon all which, it is submitted whether Ships built in our Plantations should not have the same Privileges in this Branch of Trade, as they have in any other Branch of Commerce belonging to *Great Britain*, especially when it is to regain a lost Trade?

I have heard some People exclaim against some of the Northern Colonies, and look upon them as Rivals to their Mother Country, and particularly in regard to this Article of Shipping, and supplying *Europe* with Rice and Corn. This Notion seems to me to be ill grounded,

\* *Vide* Calculation, *Pag.* 32.

† *Vide* 14 *Car.* II. cap. II. Sect. 35, 36. and *Extract.* in Appendix (N<sup>o</sup> 4.)



grounded, for if Ships were restrained from being built in those *American* Parts, what an immense Quantity of Cash would go out of this Kingdom, to purchase Ships as well as Materials for Building, at *Norway* and other foreign Countries, since it is a received Opinion that there is not Timber enough in *England*, at a convenient Distance, to answer the Demands of the *British* Navigation, without great Prejudice to his Majesty's Navy. And what a Stagnation would there be to the Vent of almost all Sorts of *British* Produce and Manufactures, which now go to those *American* Colonies, to build Ships, and to carry on the many Branches of Trade that arise from our Plantations, and bring home to *Great Britain* such vast Quantities of Sugar, Tobacco, Shipping, Naval Stores, Rice, Rum, Furs and Train-Oil, besides Ginger, Cotton, Indigo, Piemento, Cocoa, Coffee, Aloes, Dying-Wood, and other *American* Products? And by a Circulation of Trade a considerable Ballance is thereby brought home to the national Stock from several Countries of *Europe*, whereby we receive no small Share of the Products of the Mines of *Brazil*, *Peru* and *Mexico*: The flourishing State of this grand Commerce, and

the Revenues arising therefrom, are in no small Degree owing to a *low Freight, occasioned chiefly from our building Ships so cheap in our American Plantations.*

IT is well known that the Price of Corn has not decreased in *Great Britain*, upon account of the Increase of those *American* Corn Countries; And should those industrious People be discouraged, and decline improving those Colonies, the *French* and other Foreigners would soon stand in their stead, and be the only Gainers thereby. And since the *French* struggle so hard to gather Strength in *America*, surely it is the true Interest of *Great Britain* to do so too, and to encourage and nourish its Northern as well as Southern Colonies, so that one Part may be dependant on another, and every Part contribute to the Support of the whole, for the real Benefit of their Mother Country.

THE Northern Colonies are a great Support to the naval Power of *Great Britain*, and assist in great Measure in giving us a Superiority at Sea over all other Nations in the World; They add largely to our Trade and Navigation the Nursery of Seamen; the Indulgence given them by granting a Bounty upon the Importation

tation of Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, has answered the Intention, as they have thereby brought the Prices of those Commodities from upwards of 50 *s. per* Barrel, down to 10 *s. per* Barrel and under ; which is attended with this further Convenience, that it aids them in making Returns for the immense Quantity of Goods that are exported from *Great Britain* to those Colonies, and it also prevents five times the Value thereof from going out of the Kingdom in Cash to *Sweden*, and other Foreign Countries. And they also supply the King's Yards with great Quantities of Masts, Yards and Bowsprits, instead of those of foreign Growth, and may in Time, with proper Encouragement, do the like in regard to *Hemp* and *Iron*, and even with this further Advantage, that *British* Produce and Manufactures will purchase what is of the Produce of our own Plantations, and Cash chiefly must go to purchase what is of the Produce of foreign Countries.

SINCE therefore it is evident that our *American* Colonies, with proper Encouragement, can be made so very beneficial to *Great Britain* in regard to its Trade and Navigation, what Advantages may not also be drawn from  
those

those Colonies in case of a War with *France* or *Spain*? A Squadron of *British* Ships of War to touch at one or more of the most populous of those Northern Plantations, and take under their Convoy some thousands of brave Men, properly encouraged with certain Pay and Hopes of Plunder, would shake the Dominions of those Foreigners in *America*, and turn the Balance of Power in that Part of the World in favour of the *British* Nation.

## RESTRICTION II.

*To take out Licences in Great Britain only.*

BEFORE the Shipping of any Sugar, or other enumerated Goods in the Plantations, it has been usual, in pursuance of the \* Acts of Trade, to give Bonds in the Plantations or in *Great Britain*, not to carry such Goods to any other Places, than to such as are by those Acts limited and appointed: The like to be done in regard to these Licences, as to their  
being

\* 12 Car. II. cap. 18. Sect. 19.

22 Car. II. cap. 26. Sect. 11.

The first of these Acts limited the Bonds to be taken in *Great Britain* only. The last permitted them to be taken in the Plantations by the Governours there. *Vide* Extract, in the Appendix (Nº 4.)



being granted in the Plantations as well as in *Great Britain*, would in some Measure take off the Inconveniences mentioned in the foregoing Article, and could not be attended with any manner of Inconveniency ; but on the other hand, it would give the *British* Planters and Merchants, a better Opportunity to send their Sugar to the best Markets, as soon as they hear they may gain an Advantage by sending any thither. And two or three Months Charge, or Hire of a Ship, to go directly from *Great Britain* to take in her Loading at the Sugar Islands, may in some Cases be thereby saved, which in all Probability would amount to as much as may be esteemed a reasonable Profit upon the whole Voyage. And the Freight, by means of taking out Licences as here proposed, could be afforded at least \* one Shilling *per* Hundred cheaper than by any Ship that is obliged to take out a Licence in, and to proceed directly from *Great Britain*, without an outward-bound Freight. But the Case may be otherwise where any Ship shall have a sufficient Freight from *Great Britain* or from *Ireland*, *Madeira*, *Guinea*, or elsewhere, in their way to the Sugar Islands.

R E-

\* *Vide* Pag. 32.

## RESTRICTION III.

*All Owners of Ships to reside in Great Britain or the Sugar Islands.*

No *British* Subjects, let them reside in any Part of the World, are debarr'd from being Owners of Ships by any Acts of Trade, except by this one Act, and this Trade certainly requires the contrary as much, or more, than any one Branch of Trade at all : For the principal Part of our Shipping-Trade is usually carried on in Partnership, by Persons who have other Views of Gain than barely the Profits of Shipping, which is often a losing Trade. A *British* Factor at *Hamburg*, *Leghorn*, or any other Port of *Europe*, would join with Merchants and Planters in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and our Colonies, and become Joint-Owners of Ships with a View of Dispatch, the Life of the Shipping Trade. The Merchants would be concerned with a View of Commissions, and the Planters View would be to encourage a foreign Consumption ; and I think I may venture to say, that this is the first Instance of *British* Subjects being debarr'd from promoting

ting and encouraging the *British* Trade and Navigation.

#### RESTRICTION IV.

*All Ships bound to the Northern Part of Europe, to touch and enter at some Port in Great Britain in their Way to such Foreign Ports.*

THIS at first View appears to be convenient from the Situation of *Great Britain* in the direct Way to all the Northern Ports, where we may probably send Sugar, and no doubt many Ships will touch without any Compulsion, especially in the Summer Months, for Intelligence and Orders. And some People may think it necessary to guard against carrying on an illicit Trade ; but it appears to me that sufficient Care is taken to prevent that in this Act, as well as in other Acts of Trade : And since every Ship is obliged within eight Months after the Delivery of her Cargo at foreign Markets, to return to *Great Britain*, and there unload what she shall have on Board, I see no Cause why the like Liberty may not be given to Ships bound to the Northern, as well as Southern Ports of *Europe*.  
And

And Instances may happen to make this Restriction of very ill Consequence, especially in the Cases of War, bad Weather, and contrary Winds.

IN War, Ships must run into some Port to deliver a Manifest, and perhaps up the Channel, and be in Danger of being taken by their Enemies ; which may be avoided by going North about *Scotland* in their Way to the *Baltick*, *Hamburg*, or *Holland*.

IN bad Weather, the Ships may proceed to foreign Ports with a fair Wind that may be contrary as to their touching, and prove dangerous while they are beating up and endeavouring to get into a *British* Port, only to deliver a Manifest of her Cargo.

THE Ship may be no sooner in Port, but the Wind may prove as contrary as it was fair before, and thereby detain her many Weeks for a Wind at a large Expence, and perhaps to the Loss of a good Market, in case the Ship should be preserved.

I will now say a few Words on the Advantages that may in all probability attend the direct Exportation of Sugar to foreign Markets, and shall point out the Difference, in  
some



some few Instances, between the *French* and *English*, in regard to their Sugar Trade.

A low Freight, easy Supply of Negroes and other Plantation Necessaries, and a Vent of Rum and Molasses, is what are accounted the three principal natural Advantages of the *British* Sugar Trade : These three Articles to be nourish'd and supported with what else is herein proposed, would soon enable the *British* Subjects to bring *British* Sugar to the *European* Markets easier and cheaper than any Foreigner whatever.

BUT the *French* have lowered their Freight for Sugar within these few Years from ten and twelve Shillings, to five and six Shillings *per* Hundred, chiefly by means of Ships built in our Plantations, and the Increase of their Navigation ; and they have of late Years push'd on their Negro Trade from *Africa* with the utmost Vigour ; and they do not content themselves with Ships built in our Plantations, but have large Supplies of Plantation Necessaries also from thence, in Exchange for their Molasses and other Commodities\*, and thereby share largely in these natural Advantages of the *British* Planters : whereby they  
can

\* *Vide Barbado's Petition, Chap. I.*



can afford Sugar near one third cheaper than they could, when they flung away their Molasses for want of a *British* Vent.

HOWEVER, as their Freight and Supplies of Negroes are still dearer than those of the *British* Subject, their Price of Sugar, especially their coarser Sort, is kept down very low in their Plantations, which compels their poorer Sort of Planters to live extreme low, and this whilst the *British* Subject sold with the *French* at foreign Markets under the Load of a double Voyage, being from twenty to eighty *per Cent.* as explained in the \* Case of the *British* Sugar Colonies. Now as it is apparent that this direct Exportation alone will enable the *British* Subjects to afford their Sugar at the several foreign Ports of *Europe* at least two or three Shillings *per* Hundr. cheaper † than they did in the usual way of Trade before

\* *Vide* Appendix (N<sup>o</sup> 1.)

† 26 *per Cent.* saved on 11 s. 6 d. the neat Value of 1 Hund. of Sugar to sell in *London* at 20 s. *per* Hund. *per* Account N<sup>o</sup> 2. in Appendix (N<sup>o</sup>. 1.) is 2 s. 11 d. *per* Hund.

21 *per Cent.* saved on 16 s. 2 d. the neat Value of 1 Hund. of Sugar to sell in *London* at 25 s. *per* Hund. *per* Account N<sup>o</sup> 1. in Appendix (N<sup>o</sup>. 1.) is 3 s. 4 d. *per* Hund.

So that 1 s. *per* Hund. saved on the first Article, is above 8½ *per Cent.* and on the second Article above 6 *per Cent.* which Difference alone will beat out any Competitor in any Trade. *Vide* Pag. 22, 27.

before they had this Liberty, this Change in Trade, with some Ease in regard to the Restrictions and other Matters herein mentioned, must naturally lower the Price of Sugar in the *French* Plantations at least two or three Shillings *per* Hundred, and of course render some of their Planters unable to live by making of Sugar, or abate their Quantity to such a Degree, as to leave room for the *British* Subjects to regain a great Share of this profitable \* Branch of Commerce.

WHAT Benefits therefore may not be expected, if the Restrictions herein mentioned should be eased and taken off, since it is a Fact that Plantation-built Ships to go directly from the Northern Colonies to the Sugar Islands, and there take out a Licence, can, during the present War with *Spain*, afford to carry Sugar to the Streights at four Shillings *per* Hundred, and such Ships to be obliged to take out a Licence in *Great Britain*, require five Shillings *per* Hundred. And it is very difficult to get a Ship built in *Great Britain*, and otherwise restrained by the present Act, to go at six Shillings *per* Hundred,

D which

\* *Vide* Calculations, *Pag.* 19.

which is as much or more than the *French* now give for the Freight of their Sugar.

THE *French* Planters have a considerable Advantage over the *British* Planters, in regard to Interest upon Money lent in their Sugar Colonies, which I have touch'd upon in the 6th Chapter : And the *French* coin in *France* small Pieces of Silver, and send it to their Plantations to pay off their Governours and other publick Officers, which I have also touched upon at the End of the 7th Chapter.





## C H A P. III.

*Upon the Duties payable upon foreign Sugar, Rum, and Molasses imported into British Dominions.*

THE *British* Legislature willing to support and encourage his Majesty's Plantations in *America*, and particularly the Sugar Islands, have thought fit to charge all foreign Sugar, \* Penneles, Rum, Spirits, Molasses and Syrups, imported into *Great Britain*, with certain Duties which are abundantly higher than the Duties upon the like Species of *British* Growth.†

By an Act pass'd in the 6th Year of King *Geo. II. cap. 13.* all these Commodities are prohibited from being imported into *Ireland*, and a Duty of five Shillings *per* Hundred is laid on Sugar or Penneles, nine Pence *per* Gallon on Rum or Spirits, and six Pence *per*

D 2

Gallon

\* A coarse Sort of Sugar made from Molasses.

† *Vide* Appendix. (N<sup>o</sup>. 3)



Gallon on Molasses and Syrups of the Product of any Plantation in *America*, not in the Possession of his Majesty, imported into any of the *British* Plantations in *America*, which is to be paid in Money of *Great Britain*, according to the Value of five Shillings and six Pence *per* Ounce in Silver, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Quantity to be paid down before landing.

ANY of the said Goods landed before due Entry and Payment of the Duty, or without Warrant from the proper Officer, are forfeited, and may be seized by the Governour, or any Person authorized by him, or by Warrant of Justice or other Magistrate, or by any Custom, Impost or Excise Officer, or their Assistants.

ANY Person assisting in the unlawful landing, or receiving into their Custody any of the aforesaid Goods so landed, are to forfeit treble the Value; and for molesting the Officer in the Execution of his Duty 50 *l.* and to suffer three Months Imprisonment.

OFFICERS conniving at the said Offences, are to forfeit 50 *l.* and be rendred incapable of holding any Place under his Majesty.

MASTERS of Ships, being his Majesty's Subjects, receiving on Board any of the aforesaid



said Goods, in order to land the same contrary to the true Intent of this Act, are to forfeit 100 l.

SUCH Offences and Forfeitures may be prosecuted (within two Years after the Offence) in any Court of Admiralty or Record in his Majesty's Plantations where the Offence is committed, and the Forfeiture is to be divided  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the King (out of which the Charge of Prosecution is to be paid),  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the Governor, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the Informer.\*

IN all such Prosecutions for illegal landing the said Goods, the *Onus probandi* is to lie upon the Owner or Claimer thereof.

NOTWITHSTANDING these good and wholesome Laws for encouraging the *British* Sugar Colonies, and discouraging those of Foreigners, it is well known that they are notoriously evaded, and great Quantities of foreign Sugar, Rum, and Molasses are clandestinely imported for a *British* Consumption, without paying more Duties than the *British* Subject, and in some Instances, without paying any Duties at all.

D 3

As

\* *Qu.* If these Forfeitures are accounted Sterling Money of *Great Britain*, or Money of the Country where the Offence is committed, or Proclamation Money.

As there is generally a rising and falling of all sorts of Commodities, according to the various Occurrences in Trade, so in Sugar, the Prices in the Plantations usually vary as the Crop or Quantity of Sugar made, is in Proportion to the Demand : When a short Crop is made, it is natural to expect a proportionable living Price to support the Planter ; but *sometimes*, when this is the Case, in our Plantations, the *French*, by means of this illicit Trade, sling in their coarse Sugar that will not bear their high Freights to *Europe*, and thereby take the Benefit of a Vent by means of our low Freights, as such Sugar is thereby brought to *Great Britain* in *English* Casks and Shipping, and pays no more Duty to the Crown, than Sugar of the Growth of our own Plantations, which is contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of our Legislature as before mentioned, *and gives a Vent by a British Consumption to the Products of foreign American Soil, raised chiefly from the Produce, Manufactures, and Navigation of old France, to the Prejudice of the Vent of the Products of British American Sol, raised chiefly by the Produce, Manufactures, and Navigation of Great Britain.*

THERE

THERE is little foreign Rum imported into *Great Britain*, saving what is run from *Dunkirk* and *Holland*, when the Price will answer the Risque. Nor do I know of any foreign Molasses being imported, but have heard there has been large Quantities imported clandestinely from old *France*; and that Sugars are also run into *Ireland* from that Kingdom.

THE high Duty of six Pence *per* Gallon Sterling on foreign Molasses imported into the *British* Colonies, and the small Number of Officers on the extensive Shores of the Northern Provinces, for want of a Fund to pay Salaries to proper Officers, obstructs the Intention of that Part of the said Act, passed in the 6th Year of the Reign of King *George II*, for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in *America*, since there is as much foreign Molasses imported into those Northern Colonies, as there was before the passing of that Act, which cannot amount to less than 10,000 Hogsheads, or 1,000,000 of Gallons *per Annum*, and little or no Duties have been paid by virtue of that Act, notwithstanding the several Precautions before mentioned. And considerable Quantities of foreign Sugar and

Rum are also frequently imported into those Northern Provinces without paying any Duties at all.

IN the last Session of Parliament the Honourable House of Commons were pleas'd to resolve as follows, *viz.*

“ *Resolv'd,*

“ THAT some more effectual Provision be  
 “ made for securing the Duties already laid  
 “ upon the Importation of foreign Sugars,  
 “ Rum and Molasses into *Great Britain*, and  
 “ his Majesty's Plantations in *America*.”

In pursuance of the said Resolution, a Bill was brought into the House, and now lies in a state of Suspension; but this Bill was attended with several Objections made by some of the Merchants of *London*, trading to the Sugar Islands, upon account of some Difficulties proposed to be laid upon the fair Trader: Be that as it will, I shall venture to give some Hints, that I humbly apprehend may tend in some Measure to the further Security and Encouragement of the Trade of his Majesty's Colonies in *America*.



THE Laws now in being for the Regulation of the Plantation Trade \* are very well calculated, were they put in execution as they ought to be, which would in great Measure put an end to the Mischiefs here complained of: If the several Officers of the Customs would see that all Entries of Sugar, Rum and Molasses were made conformable to the Directions of those Laws; and let every Entry of such Goods *distinguish expressly*, what are of *British* Growth and Produce, and what are of foreign Growth and Produce; and let the whole Cargo of Sugar, Penneles, Rum, Spirits, Molasses and Syrup, be inserted at large in the Manifest and Clearance of every Ship or Vessel under the Office Seal, or be liable to the same Duties and Penalties, as such Goods of foreign Growth are liable to: This would very much baulk the Progress of those who carry on this illicit Trade, and be agreeable and advantageous to all fair Traders.

AND all Skippers and Masters of Boats in all the Plantations, should give some reasonable Security, not to take in any such Goods of Foreign

\* 14 Car. II. Cap. II. Sect. 2, 3, 9, 10. 7, 8 Will. III. Cap. 22. Sect. 5. 6. 6 Geo. II. Cap. 13. Vide Appendix N<sup>o</sup> 4. and pag. 36, 37.



reign Growth from any Vessel not duly entered at the Custom-house, in order to land the same, or put the same on Board any other Ship or Vessel, without a Warrant or Sufferance from a proper Officer.

IN fine, I would humbly propose that the Duties on foreign Sugar and Rum, imposed by the beforementioned Act of the 6th of King *Geo. II*, remain as they are, and also the Duty on Molasses, so far as concerns the Importation into the Sugar Colonies; but that there be an Abatement of the Duty on Molasses imported into the Northern Colonies, so far as to give the *British* Planters a *reasonable Advantage* over Foreigners, and what may bear *some Proportion* to the Charge, Risque, and Inconvenience of running it, in the manner they do now, or after the proposed Regulation shall be put in Execution: Whether this Duty should be one, two, or three Pence Sterling-Money of *Great Britain* per Gallon, may be the Matter of Consideration.





## C H A P. IV.

*On the Consumption of Rum in Great Britain  
and Ireland.*

**R**UM is a Commodity that is universally allowed to be wholesomer than most other Spirits, and is in effect the Produce of *Great Britain* as much as Malt Spirits, Beer, Ale, Woollen, Linen, or any other Produce or Manufactures of *Great Britain*; because it is with *British* Produce and Manufactures, and with Negroes and other Materials bought with such Produce and Manufactures chiefly, that the Sugar Cane is planted and raised, and it is well known that it is from the Sugar Cane that Rum as well as Sugar is made. It is from the like Produce and Manufactures, and by a Circulation of Trade, that such Negroes and other People employed in producing the Sugar Cane are clothed and fed. It is *British* Ships, and Ships built in our Plantations chiefly with *British* Produce and Manufactures,

tures, that are employed in carrying those Negroes and other Materials to make the Rum, and bringing it to *Great Britain*, so that the Consumption of Rum may be look'd upon as necessary, and as beneficial to *Great Britain*, as the Consumption of Malt Spirits. And whilst Rum as well as Sugar is consuming, it may with Truth be imagined, that there is at the same Time, in effect, a Consumption of Woollen, Linen, and almost all sorts of *British* Produce and Manufactures, and that so many Manufacturers, Artificers and Seamen of *Great Britain*, are thereby paid for their Industry and Labour, in Proportion to such a Consumption.

THE following Paragraph was inserted in a Treatise wrote in the Year 1725.

“ IF once People could be made to believe  
 “ that the Produce of the *British* Colonies  
 “ ought to be as tenderly regarded as the Pro-  
 “ duce of *Great Britain*, Rum might be  
 “ put upon a Parallel with *British* Spirits,  
 “ and in Opposition to *French* Brandy: A  
 “ small Encouragement for the Importation  
 “ of Rum into *Britain* and *Ireland*, would  
 “ be a vast Encouragement to the Plantations,  
 “ and very much discourage the Consumption  
 “ of

“ of *French* Brandy, a Commodity that is  
 “ pernicious in every Degree, as Rum is be-  
 “ neficial : Such an Encouragement would  
 “ put the Sugar Colonies upon their Industry  
 “ and Endeavours, to make a Spirit that  
 “ might be as wholesome and as acceptable  
 “ as other Spirits, to obtain which, we are  
 “ annually at a great Expence of Bullion. ”

SINCE the Time of writing this, considerable Encouragements have been given for the Importation of Rum into *Britain* and *Ireland*, which has proved very beneficial to that Branch of Commerce. In those Days there were but two Ways of importing *British* Rum into *Ireland*, one was by running it, and the other was to swear it was *French* Rum ; but by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth Years of the Reign of his present Majesty King *George II*, *British* Rum was, amongst other unenumerated Goods of Plantation Growth, permitted to be imported into that Kingdom directly from the Plantations. The Duty or Excise upon *British* Rum and *French* Brandy, has also been regulated since that Time ; and Brandy now pays four Shillings and eight Pence *per* Gallon, and Rum but three Shillings and eight Pence *per* Gallon  
 for



for Excise, besides Duty \*, so that Rum pays towards the Excise one Shilling *per* Gallon less than *French* Brandy.

THIS Difference of one Shilling *per* Gallon with the small Difference of the Duty † it seems is not sufficient to prevent running very large Quantities of *French* Brandy which pays no Duties at all to the Crown ; wherefore it is apprehended a farther Abatement or Regulation to fix Rum at three Shillings *per* Gallon for Duty and Excise, and Brandy at five Shillings *per* Gallon, will in great Measure encourage the Consumption of Rum, and thereby prevent the Running of such great Quantities of *French* Brandy or Rum either, and such Rum would then pay for Duty and Excise above five Times as much as Malt Spirits, which is far from a Parallel. Suppose then that such an Encouragement, if granted, should cause an Importation of 8000 Hogsheads, or 800,000 Gallons of Rum, instead of 5000 Hogsheads, or 500,000 Gallons supposed to be now annually imported, the Account would stand thus,

800,000

\* To be paid by the Importer in ready Money, without Discount upon Entry before Landing.

† *Vide* Appendix N<sup>o</sup> 3.



800,000 Gall. at 3 s. *per* Gall. is 120,000 l.

500,000 — at 4 s. — is 100,000 l.

THE Difference in Favour of the Crown by this Branch of the Revenue, would be 20,000 l. *per Annum*, and the *British* Planters would then find a Vent for 3000 Hogsheads of Rum annually more than they do now, which at twelve Pence *per* Gallon in the Plantations, amounts to 15,000 l. *per Annum*, (besides Duty, Excise, Freight, Commissions, and other Charges.) This last Sum would of Course be returned to the Plantations chiefly in *British* Produce and Manufactures, in like manner as the Proceeds of the 500,000 Gallons, supposed to be annually imported, is now returned.

SUCH an extraordinary Encouragement in the Vent of 3000 Hogsheads of Rum, would not only prove beneficial in regard to the Particulars abovementioned, but would of course encourage and encrease our Sugar Plantations so, as to raise a greater Quantity of Sugar as well as Rum, and thereby advance the Traffick and Navigation of *Great Britain* in proportion.

SHOULD I be mistaken in regard to the Advancement of the Revenue by lowering the  
Excise

Excise on Rum as here proposed, and admitting the lowering any Duties, cannot be dispensed with at this Time, there is still Room to give some further Encouragement for the Importation and Consumption of this wholesome and most valuable Commodity, by permitting it to be landed, and lay in the King's Warehouse without paying the Excise until sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Importer, as in the Case of *Jamaica* Coffee, Arrack, or other *India* Goods. This would ease this Branch of Trade to a high Degree, as the Duty and Excise on Rum is now paid down upon Entry before landing, and amounts to \* four times as much as the first Cost, or neat Value of that Commodity to the Proprietor, insomuch that the Factors now refuse to accept of any Consignments of Rum from the Planters.

AND in Case the Importer should be inclined to export any Rum, or sell any to the outward-bound Shipping, it may be done without any Regard to the Duty or Excise, and thereby a large Quantity of *British* Rum may find a Vent instead of *French* Brandy, and

* The Duty and Excise on 10 Hogsheads of	}	200 <i>l</i> .
Rum, is about _____		
The first Cost, or neat Value, is usually about		50 <i>l</i> .

and such Rum may be afforded to the outward bound Shipping, at two Shillings *per* Gallon, or under ; and now two Shillings and six Pence, to three Shillings, is usually given by the outward-bound Ships for *French* Brandy : And such a Vent to the Shipping only, may, in all probability, amount to Thirty thousand Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, and upwards, without any Prejudice to *British* Spirits, but altogether in favour of *British* Subjects, and to the Prejudice of the *French* Nation, our greatest Rivals in Trade.





## C H A P. V.

*On the Regulation of Money throughout all his Majesty's Colonies in America.*

**T**HIS is a Matter of a nice, intricate Nature, and I fear it is beyond my Reach ; however I shall use my best endeavours to lend a helping Hand to an Affair that calls so loudly for help.

ON the first Settlement of the *British* Colonies in *America*, an *English* Crown was five Shillings Denomination, but the Trade there was carried on chiefly by exchanging one Commodity for another, and with little or no Silver or Gold : Sugar, Tobacco, and Rice, served as a Medium for Trade in some of the Plantations. In *Barbadoes* the Merchants kept their Books, and the publick Officers received their Fees in Sugar fixt as a Standard at 12 s. 6 d. per 100 weight ; so that the Exchange between that Island and *England*, varied in Proportion to the Price of Sugar in *England* and

100 l.



100 *l.* in *Barbadoes* was sometimes worth 105 *l.* to 108 *l.* Sterling in *England*.

As the *American* Commerce flourished, foreign Silver and Gold Coins were introduced, and became a Medium for Trade, and Bills of Credit, commonly called Paper-Money, were emitted in some of the Colonies by their Governments, to be discharged by some Tax or otherwise, at certain Times to come, which added to their Medium of Trade, and answered the Intention of those Colonies *whilst they kept within due Bounds*.

As the said Silver Coins went by Tale, and were not mill'd, they were clipt to such a Degree, that the Exchange to *England* varied in Proportion, and the Paper-Money also varied in Value, and was depreciated in several of the Colonies, occasioned by their emitting more than their Trade and Property could bear, or from some other Imperfections, and in some of the Colonies, such Paper-Money, notwithstanding its Undervalue, went in Discharge of prior Contracts, made when such Money was of a greater Value, and instead of varying in Denomination in Proportion to its intrinsic Value with Silver, the Principal Standard in other Countries, they varied the nominal



Price of Silver in proportion to the Value of their Paper-Money; so that an Ounce of Silver that formerly went for 6 or 8 *s. per* Ounce, has since gone for 28 *s.* Money of *New England per* Ounce, and for 42 *s.* Money of *Carolina per* Ounce; so that in Process of Time, almost every Province, as well as the Islands, varied more or less in their Currency, and consequently in their several and respective Exchanges between *Great Britain*, the Centre of the Plantation Commerce, and those Colonies, which put the whole *American* Trade upon a state of uncertainty, and into such Confusion, that no Trader could tell how to value his Debts after they were once contracted.

HER Majesty Queen *Anne* by her Royal Proclamation bearing Date the 18th *June* 1704, did publish and declare, “ That from and after the first Day of *January* next ensuing,  
 “ no *Seville, Pillar, or Mexico* Pieces of  
 “ Eight, tho’ of the full Weight of seventeen  
 “ Penny-weight and an half, should be accounted, received, taken, or paid within  
 “ any of the Colonies or Plantations, as well  
 “ those under Proprietors and Charters, as  
 “ under her Majesty’s immediate Commission  
 “ and Government, at above the Rate of 6 *s.*  
 “ *per*

“ *per* Piece current Money, for the Discharge  
 “ of any Contracts or Bargains to be made af-  
 “ ter the first Day of *January* next; the  
 “ Halves, Quarters, and other lesser Pieces of  
 “ the same Coin, to be accounted, received,  
 “ taken, or paid in the same Proportion; and  
 “ that the Currency of all Pieces of Eight, of  
 “ *Peru* Dollars, and other foreign Species of  
 “ Silver Coins, whether of the same or baser  
 “ Alloy, should after the first Day of *Janua-*  
 “ *ry* next stand regulated according to their  
 “ Weight and Fineness, according and in Pro-  
 “ portion to the Rate before limited and set  
 “ for the Piece of Eight of *Seville*, *Pillar*,  
 “ and *Mexico*, so that no foreign Coins of  
 “ any Sort be permitted, to exceed the same  
 “ Proportion on any Account whatsoever.”

In the 6th Year of the said *Queen Anne*,  
 an Act was passed for ascertaining the foreign  
 Coins in her Majesty's Colonies or Plantations  
 in *America*, whereby it was enacted, “ That  
 “ if any Person within any of the said Colo-  
 “ nies or Plantations, as well those under  
 “ Proprietors and Charters, as under her Ma-  
 “ jesty's immediate Commission and Govern-  
 “ ment, should after the first Day of *May*  
 “ 1709, for the Discharge of any Contracts

“ or Bargains to be hereafter made, account,  
 “ receive, take, or pay any of the several Spe-  
 “ cies of foreign Silver Coins mentioned in  
 “ the before recited Proclamation, at any  
 “ greater or higher Rate, than at which the  
 “ same is thereby regulated, settled and allowed  
 “ to be accounted, received, taken or paid ;  
 “ every such Person so receiving, accounting,  
 “ taking, or paying the same, contrary to  
 “ the Directions therein contained, shall suf-  
 “ fer six Months Imprisonment without Bail  
 “ or Mainprize, &c. and shall likewise for-  
 “ feit the Sum of 10 *l.* for every such Of-  
 “ fence, &c. But with a Proviso, that no-  
 “ thing in the Proclamation should extend or  
 “ be construed to compel any Person to re-  
 “ ceive any of the said Species of foreign Sil-  
 “ ver Coins at the respective Rates in the said  
 “ Proclamation mentioned.”

By the abovementioned Regulation, Silver  
 at 17 *dwt.* 12 *gr.* for 6 *s.* is equal to 6 *s.*  
 10  $\frac{2}{7}$  *d.* per Ounce.

AND there is a further Proviso in the said  
 Act of 6th Queen Anne, whereby it is de-  
 clared, “ That nothing in the said Act con-  
 “ tained shall extend, or be construed to re-  
 “ strain her Majesty from regulating and  
 “ settling

“ settling the several Rates of the Species of  
 “ foreign Silver Coins, within any of the said  
 “ Colonies or Plantations, in such other Man-  
 “ ner, and according to such other Rates and  
 “ Proportion, as her Majesty by her Royal  
 “ Proclamation for that purpose to be issued,  
 “ shall from Time to Time judge proper and  
 “ necessary, or from giving her Assent to any  
 “ Law hereafter to be made in any of the  
 “ said Colonies or Plantations ; but that such  
 “ farther Regulations may be made, and such  
 “ Assent given, in as full and ample Manner  
 “ to all Intents and Purposes, as the same  
 “ might have been done in Case this Act  
 “ had not been made, and no otherwise, any  
 “ thing before contained to the contrary here-  
 “ of in any wise notwithstanding.”

THE changing the Value of current Mo-  
 ney in any Country must certainly make a  
 considerable Change in many Mens Properties,  
 unless due Care is taken *to proportion and as-  
 certain the old Currency with the new in-  
 tended Currency.*

BUT this not being fully provided for by  
 the said Proclamation or Act, altho' they ex-  
 tended only to Contracts made after a certain  
 Day to come after the Proclamation, yet as the  
 Contracts made before that Time, remained



under a State of Uncertainty and Difficulty, few of the Colonies have, or could without much Loss and Confusion observe this intended Regulation to this Day.

*BARBADOES* indeed struggled through it with much Difficulty and Loss to many of its Inhabitants, and observe it to this Day. The Money-holders lent their Money just before the Regulation took Effect, for several Months without Interest, the Borrowers paid it to their Creditors, some with Loss, and some without, so it passed from Hand to Hand, and Exchange, between *England* and that Island, fell from 60 to 25 *per Cent.* which proved a great Loss to several, and particularly to those who contracted Debts while such Exchange was at 60 *per Cent.* and paid them when it was reduced to 25 *per Cent.* and also to those who had light clipt Money upon their Hands. However, since this Regulation this Colony has had an extensive Credit, because every Creditor is sure his Money will be of equal Value when it is repaid : And the Exchange between that Island and *London* is now about 30 *per Cent.* which is near the Proportion between 5 s. 3 d. the Value of an Ounce of Silver in *England*, and 6 s. 10  $\frac{2}{7}$  d. the Value of an Ounce of Silver in *Barbadoes.* THE



THE Exchange of the Leeward Islands plays at about 60 *per Cent.* and that of *Jamaica* at about 40 *per Cent.* and varies from Time to Time, according to the nominal Value they put upon their Gold and Silver Coin, and other Incidents.

CAROLINA for the same Reasons, and from a large Emission of Paper-Money, have raised their Exchange to 700 *per Cent.* Advance, and *New England* to upwards of 400 *per Cent.* Advance, which has proved a great Loss from Time to Time to such as have given Credit in and to those Provinces, but as such Loss has happen'd gradually, it has not been felt so severely as at first View it may appear, and the Price of Silver and Exchange in *New England* has vary'd but little within the last four Years.

NEW YORK, the *Jerseys*, and *Pensilvania*, allow 8 s. 6 d. to 9 s. for an Ounce of Silver, and their Exchange is from 65 to 70 *per Cent.* *Maryland* allows 10 s. to 11 s. *per Ounce*, and Exchange there is at about 100 *per Cent.* Advance; *Bermudas* is much as *Barbadoes*, and *Virginia* is at 6 s. 8 d. *per Ounce*, and Exchange there at about 25 *per Cent.*

Now for the better regulating all Money and Exchange throughout all his Majesty's Colonies

lonies and Plantations in *America*, I would propose that there be an equal and fixed Price for Silver throughout all those Colonies and Plantations, and that all Contracts or Bargains from some certain Day to come, be made for such Money, and such Money to be accounted, received, taken, paid, sued for and recovered accordingly. And no Recovery to be made for any Money of different Sorts or Denominations that shall be contracted for after such Time, except for such Money, and at such Prices as shall be herein after mentioned. This will naturally be called Sterling Money, Proclamation Money, or new Money, and what is now Current, be it what it will, will be called old Currency or old Money. In order to prevent any Loss or Inconvenience by such a Regulation to any Creditor, Debtor, or Money-holder, I will suppose the Standard of Silver should be fixed at 5 s. 3 d. *per* Ounce, the Price of Silver in Pieces of Eight or Bars; then,

*L.*

100 new Money would be equal in Value to

*L.*

130 old Currency in *Barbadoes* and *Bermudas*, and

140 old Currency in *Jamaica*,

L.

160 old Currency in the *Leeward Islands*,

500 ————— in *New England*,

165 ————— in *New York*, the *Jerseys*, and *Pensilvania*.

125 ————— in *Virginia*,

200 Paper Money in *Maryland*,

800 ————— in *Carolina*.

OR in such Proportions as the present Currency of the several and respective Colonies shall really bear to either of the undermentioned Prices of Silver, as may be found most agreeable, *viz.*

s. d.

6 10  $\frac{2}{7}$  per Ounce, which is equal to 6 s. for 17 dwt. 12 gr. the Price regulated by Queen *Anne's* Proclamation, confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the 6th Year of her Reign.

s. d.

5 6 per Ounce, the Price ascertained for Payment of the Duties on Foreign Sugar, Rum, and Molasses imported into the *British* Plantations in *America*. 6 Geo. II. cap. 13.

s. d.

5 3 per Ounce, may be accounted the Price of Silver in Pieces of Eight or Bars.

s. d.

5    2    *per* Ounce, is the Price of *English*  
Silver Coin or Sterling.

NOTWITHSTANDING such a Regulation there would still be a small Exchange in the several Plantations, in Proportion to the Risque, Charge, and other Incidents attending the transporting Money from one Country to another; but every one, for the future, may expect an equal Value upon the Repayment of the Money he shall credit, lend, or trade for in the Plantations, *without having the Value of his Property depreciated by any Law or Custom while it is in other People's Hands*; which is the principal Design of this Proposition. And Gold must and will always bear a Value in Proportion to such a Standard of Silver: But it is however proposed, that all Gold Coins, and other Commodities, do pass for the Satisfaction of all Contracts made or to be made before such a Period of Time, at the several and respective Rates or Prices, and in like manner as they now pass in each and every Colony respectively. And should there be a necessity for creating and issuing out Bills of Credit, commonly called Paper Money, to answer a Medium  
of



of Trade, or any extraordinary *Emergency* in any of the Plantations, there may be a Proviso, that some reasonable Sums, to be limited, may be issued or emitted, provided there be a Fund sufficient to answer an Interest on all Bills of twenty Shillings Value or more; and likewise gradually to pay off, discharge, and sink the same within a limited Time. But that nothing in any Act, to be made in any of the said Plantations or Colonies, to extend, or be construed to compel any Person to receive any such Bills of Credit or Paper Money in discharge of any Debt, or to allow or account the same a legal Tender, unless such Act shall have first received the Royal Approbation.

Now suppose Order should be taken that all Bargains and Contracts that shall be made after the first Day of *January* next, in any of his Majesty's Plantations or Colonies in *America*, be made, received, paid, and recovered conformable to the Act past in the 6th Year of the Reign of *Queen Anne*, entitled, An Act for ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantations in *America*: And that all Bargains and Contracts made or to be made in the said Plantations or Colonies before that time



time be paid, received, and recovered at the current Value or Rate that the current Moneys, of any kind or nature soever, actually bore on the first Day of *February* last in the said Plantations or Colonies respectively, in Proportion to 6 s. for 17 *dwt.* and 12 *gr.* or 6 s. 10 *d.*  $\frac{2}{7}$ . per Ounce, the Price of Silver ascertained by the said Act. And that the Rates or Value of all such current Money, as it stood on the said first Day of *February* be settled and ascertained by the Governor and Council of each Province or Colony respectively, or by some other Authority.

THIS Regulation would be no ways prejudicial to any Debtor, Creditor, Legatee, Annuitant, or any other Person whatsoever; since the Money of all sorts that is now Current, or that may hereafter be emitted as above proposed, will pass at its respective Value, according to Contract, to a fixt Standard of Silver, in like manner as *Moydores*, *Guineas*, and other Coins, or as *India Bonds* and other publick Securities now pass in *Great Britain*.

ON the other hand, suppose the said Proclamation and Act should be attempted to be put in Execution, without any Regard to Contracts made before such an Attempt, the greatest  
Con-

Confusion must ensue in some of the Colonies; since in *New England* and *Carolina* every Debtor, to comply with that Act, without some further Proviso, must pay the value of 4 or 500 Guineas for every 100 Guineas he contracted to pay, or stands chargeable with, by means of any Legacy, Annuity, or otherwise, *even if it was but a few Months before*: or to speak in other words, he must pay four or five times as much as he ought to pay.





## CHAP. VI.

### *On Interest upon Money in Colonies.*

**I**NTEREST upon Money lent, or otherwise credited in *America*, seems to want some Regulation in some of the Colonies, especially in the Sugar Islands, where Interest runs at 8 and 10 *per Cent. per Annum*; except at *Antigua*, which Island has lately reduced it to 6 *per Cent.*

HIGH Interest may be convenient and necessary in new settled Colonies, where the Risk is great, and the Profits answerable.

Low Interest in all Countries that are well settled and established, is beneficial to the landed Interest, or landed Property, and the landed Property of a Colony ought to be preferred by the Mother Country before the Usurers Interest; because the Produce of any Colony can be afforded cheaper where Interest is low, than where it is high, as Experience

rience hath shewn in the Case of the *French* and *British* Sugar Islands.

HIGH Interest in Sugar Plantations, where the Produce of the Land is reduced to a low Price, and any large Sum is owing, will infallibly ruin the landed Debtor, sooner or later, in Proportion to the Sum he owes, which has been the unfortunate Case of many of our Sugar Planters.

SHOULD Interest be lower in the Colonies, the Planters Security would be better, and as long as Sugar, or any other valuable Commodity is raised in the Plantations, Necessaries will be carried thither, and in Course of Time, with a low Interest, long Credits may be out of Use, and every Ship may then carry Home the Proceeds of her Cargo, which will answer the Intention and Interest of the *British* Merchant better than to leave his Trading-Stock in the Colonies at a high precarious Interest.

SINCE the natural Interest of Money in *England* is now at 3 and 4 *per Cent.* I should think 6 *per Cent.* a full Interest in any of our *American* Colonies; but the Fall of the Produce of the Sugar Islands, and the Calamities the Planters have of late Years laboured under, have made such a Change in Property

in some of the Islands, that the publick Officers, Lawyers and Usurers, have gained such a Superiority over the landed Interest, that the poor Planters can't hope for any Relief in this particular, unless the *British* Legislature shall in their great Wisdom interpose, and settle Interest at once throughout all his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in *America* at 6 *per Cent.* upon all future Contracts. This may seem the more reasonable, as large Sums are now lent to some of the richest Planters at an Interest of 5 *per Cent.* only, which enables them, in many Instances, to engross the Lands of the poorer Sort of Planters, who are obliged to pay 8 and 10 *per Cent.* Interest, until they quit their Habitations, and sometimes the Islands, and thereby abate the Strength of such Colonies.

THE common Interest in the *French* Sugar Islands is but 5 *per Cent.* and that as Usury is discouraged, and the Dealers that way call it *Rent*; and this low Interest may be justly esteem'd one of the Causes of the great Increase of their Sugar Colonies, and particularly in encouraging their poorer sort of Planters to settle and improve their new Plantations.



IF there should be an Instance where any Colony should find it for their Advantage at any time hereafter, to give more Interest than what is here proposed, there may be a Proviso, that a Law may be made in such Colony to allow such Interest as the Demands of the Colony may require, but to be limited to some short Term of Years, or not to be in Force until it shall receive the Royal Assent.





## C H A P. VII.

*Touching the Duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. paid in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.*

THE Produce of *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands* (but not *Jamaica*) pay this Duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. on its being shipped off. It was given by the Inhabitants in the Year 1662 to his Majesty King *Charles* the Second, his Heirs and Successors for ever, and by the Island of *Barbadoes* for the following Uses, viz.

For maintaining the Honour and Dignity of his Majesty's Authority there.

The publick Meeting of the Sessions.

The often Attendance of the Council.

The Reparation of the Forts.

The building a Sessions House and Prison.

And all other Charges incident to the Government.

BUT

BUT little Benefit, in Proportion to the Burthen, has hitherto accrued from this Duty to the Inhabitants of this Island, who have been, and still are obliged to have recourse to other Methods to raise Money for most of the Uses for which this very Duty was given; and some time past great Abuses had crept into the Management of it; but upon proper Representations being made, new Orders and Regulations were sent over in order to reform those Practices for the future, and to ease the Planters who pay this Duty.

THERE is payable out of this  $4 \frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* 1000 *l.* Sterling *per annum* to the Heir of the first Proprietor, and 2000 *l.* Sterling *per annum* to the Governour of *Barbadoes*, and it likewise pays the Officers who have the Care of this Duty and the Acts of Trade, and also of the Duties laid on certain \* enumerated Commodities carried from one Plantation to another.

THIS Duty of  $4 \frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* is rather the more burthenfome upon the Sugar Trade, as it is in effect paid altogether by the Sugar Planter, and that too, upon his improved and manufactured Sugar as well as the raw or dead Produce, and

\* 25 Car. II. *Cap.* 7. *Seet.* 3.

consequently upon the Value of the annual Produce of his Buildings, Negroes, Horses, Cattle, and other Stock on his Plantation, which in *Barbadoes* usually costs, and is actually worth twice or three times as much as the bare Land. There are Numbers of Inhabitants, as well *Jews* as *Christians*, who have a great Number of Negroes and other large Properties in these Colonies, that do not pay a Penny of this publick Duty. A Duty to be raised upon Negro Heads and the Towns in *Barbadoes*, according to the usual Custom of raising Taxes there, to answer every Purpose of this Duty, would be more equal, as Matters are now circumstanced; since every one would then pay an equal Portion of the publick Charge, and then the Planters Quota of 10,000 *l.* to be raised in *Barbadoes* in that manner, would not amount to much more than one third of what he now pays to raise the like Sum, as may appear from the following Calculations, *viz.*

SUPPOSE



SUPPOSE a Plantation in *Barbadoes* may make

50 Hogsheads of Sugar (Clay'd and Muscovado together) to pay for	l.	s.
the said Duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per Cent.</i> 9 s.	22	10
<i>per</i> Hogshead, according to the present Regulation,		
60 Hogsheads of Rum at 4 s. <i>per</i> Hogshead.	12	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SUPPOSE there may be 100 Negroes to make the above Sugar and Rum.

	l.	s.
100 Negroes at 2 s. 6 d. <i>per</i> Head.	12	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

2 s. 6 d. <i>per</i> Head on 60,000 Negroes,	l.
the usual Number for which Taxes are paid, will amount to	7,500

The Proportion of the Towns, <i>Jews</i> ,	
and Patent Officers to the above Sum may be computed at	2,500
	<hr/>

Then the whole Tax will amount to	10,000
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

So that 12 *l.* 10 *s.* on Negroes (without any regard to Windmills) will be the Planter's Quota to raise 10,000 *l.* as above; and the 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* Duty seldom raises so much *per annum*, altho' the Planter's Quota amounts to 34 *l.* 10 *s.* as above. And there are several Planters in the Windward Sugar Islands who make three or four times the abovementioned Quantity of Sugar and Rum with a proportionable Number of Negroes.

The said Sum of 10,000 *l.* thus to be raised on the Inhabitants in general, may still answer the following Purposes, *viz.*

	Sterling Money.	Barbadoes Money,
House Rent in <i>Barbadoes</i> , and Officers, including the whole Salary of the Surveyor-General of the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per Cent.</i> now all paid in <i>Barbadoes</i> .	2550	3315
To the Heirs or Assigns of the E. of <i>Carlisle</i> first Proprietor.	1000	1300
To the Governor of <i>Barbadoes</i>	2000	2600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5550	7215
There will then remain for other Uses,	2142	2785
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	7692	10,000

THE Surplus will then be above 2000 *l.* Sterling; Part of which may be applied towards fortifying the Island, and making a good Harbour at *Bridge-Town for the Security of Shipping against Weather or Enemies.*

THE *Leeward Islands* may be accounted for much in the same manner as *Barbadoes*, saving the Annuity to the first Proprietor and the Surveyor-General's Salary.

SUCH a Tax as here proposed would also be more agreeable to the Custom of *Great Britain*, where personal Estates are taxed as well as Lands for the Subsistence of the Government, and *every one* pay their Proportion towards the publick Expence.

IT was proposed the last Session of Parliament by a noble Lord in one House and by a worthy Member in the other, that this burthenfome Duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* be taken off. And it was further proposed, that a Sum of Money, and a handsome Sum too, be paid by the Government as a full Equivalent to all those who have a Right in, or to the said Duty. This, no doubt, would be a great Encouragement to the Planters of those Windward Islands, and enable them to give a helping hand towards turning the Scale of the Sugar Trade in our Favour.

THE

THE *French* coin small Species of Silver in *Old France* for the particular Use of their Colonies, in order to pay off their Governours and other publick Officers, and ease their Trade. And should there be Silver and Copper Money coined in *England*, and sent to our Plantations for the same Purposes, it would not only ease our Planters, but would also revive and nourish the Trade of our Colonies to the great Benefit of their Mother Country. And this may be done from such Duties as may arise upon foreign Sugar, Rum, and Molasses, and other foreign Products imported into his Majesty's Plantations in *America*, or from such other Fund as may be found most proper.





## A P P E N D I X.

N<sup>o</sup> I.

*The Case of the British Sugar Colonies  
in the Year 1739.*

THE present Situation of the Trade of the Sugar Colonies in general is now so well known as to need no Proof, that *Great Britain* has near lost that Branch of Trade which concerns the supplying of *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, the *Baltick*, and the *Mediterranean* with Sugar.

THE *British* Sugar Islands have for many Years past raised Sugar sufficient to answer the Demands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and when they had a Vent for it, raised a considerable Surplus for Re-exportation, insomuch that *Great Britain* from the Year 1713 to 1718, exported about 18,000 Hogsheads *per annum* out of about 62,000 Hogsheads imported of ten hundred Weight neat to the Hogshead; and as the Home-consumption hath



hath gradually increased, so from that Time the Sugar Planters have not only made Sugars sufficient to answer the Demand of the Home Market ; but whilst they had any Exportation, imported a considerable Surplus to answer the Demands of Foreign Markets.

FROM the Year 1728 to 1733 there was above 93,000 Hogsheads of Sugar imported *per annum*, of which about 14,000 were re-exported, including *Ireland* and the Plantations ; but the Remainder being much more than was wanted for the *British* Consumption, the Price was bore down to 18 s. 16 s. and 11 s. *per* Hundred, after having paid above 8 s. *per* Hundred for Custom, Freight, and other Charges, which left to the Planter or Merchant Adventurer not above One Half-penny, or at most a Penny *per* Pound for his Sugars.

THESE low Prices of Sugar, which held to the Year 1736, except in some very few and short Intervals, put a Damp upon the Progress of the Sugar Planters, and several of their Plantations were flung up and abandoned, and now lie wholly uncultivated, and others are under-managed for want of a sufficient Supply of Negroes, and other Necessaries ;  
and

and the Importation of Sugar into *Great Britain* hath diminished above 15,000 Hogsheads *per annum* for the last Five Years.

GREAT BRITAIN from the Year 1715 to 1719 exported to Foreign Markets only about 17,000 Hogsheads of Sugar *per annum*; and from the Year 1733 to 1736 exported not more than 2,300 Hogsheads *per annum*; and in the Year 1737 not 450 Hogsheads, and now there is little or no Sugar re-exported from *Great Britain*, except to *Ireland*, which is a Home-consumption; all which appears by the Accounts in Appendix (A) to this Case.

THE *French*, our greatest Rivals in the Sugar Trade, supply with their Sugars all the Foreign Markets, that were used to be supplied by the *British* Subjects, to the Amount of several hundred Thousands of Pounds Sterling *per annum*, whereby their Sugar Plantations are arrived to a most flourishing Condition.

BEFORE the Year 1716 no *French* Sugars were known to be imported into *Hamburg*, but from that Time they have gradually increased in supplying that City, and now furnish it with 30,000 of their Hogsheads of Sugar *per annum*; and there is such a vast Quantity of *French* Sugars imported into *Holland*, that they

they are daily erecting new Sugar-Houses in all their Towns, without the Help or Want of any Sugars from us.

THIS Increase of the *French* in their Sugar-Trade, it is apprehended, is owing chiefly to their Alteration of their Edicts, or Acts of Trade, and other Encouragements, whereby their Subjects get their Sugar earlier to Market, and cheaper than the *British* Planters can do, so long as they are compelled to bring and land their Sugars in *Great Britain*, before they can carry them to Foreign Markets; by which Means *British* Sugars have been loaded with the Expence of a double Voyage, double Freight, double Commission, which with the extraordinary Charges attending thereon from the Port of *London*, the principal Magazine of our Sugar, amount to from 20 to 80 *l. per Cent.* according to the Price the Sugar may be at, as appears by the Account in Appendix (B); besides the Disadvantage of coming so much later to Market; and by which means the *French* are, as our Laws now stand, enabled to undersell the *English* very considerably.

THE Liberty of a direct Exportation of our Sugars to the several Foreign Ports in *Europe*, under the Restrictions in the Bill now depending,

depending, is the most probable Means of putting the *British* Subject in a Capacity of once more disputing foreign Markets with the *French*; but without such a Liberty, there is not the least Probability of regaining that most valuable Branch of Commerce.

THE *French* have a Liberty of a direct Exportation not only of Sugars, but of all other their Plantation Produce to *Spain*, and by the Situation and Privileges of the Ports of *Dunkirk* and *Marseilles*, the *French* have in Effect the Advantage of a direct Exportation of all their Plantation Products to the Northern as well as Southern Parts of *Europe*.

However useful the Acts of Trade, with regard to the Clauses restraining the Exportation<sup>d</sup> of Sugars directly to foreign Markets, might have been at the Time they were passed, and for some Time after; yet the Sugar Trade in general is since so much altered, and now stands upon so different a Footing, that those Clauses, if not altered, must unavoidably diminish the *British* Shipping and Navigation, and prevent our having any Share in the Foreign Sugar Trade, contrary to the plain Intent of the Legislature, and in direct Opposition to the Act of Navigation; whilst the naval Power of  
*France,*



*France*, together with their Trade in *America*, will be thereby augmented. And the same Causes which streighten the *British* Commerce, will naturally enlarge the *French*; and the Naval Power of either Nation will thrive or languish, in the same Degree as their Commerce gathers or loses Strength.

OUR Sugar Colonies, if preserved, must always be dependent on *Great Britain*; and none of the Products of those Islands interfere with the Trade of their Mother Country, but, on the contrary, some of them are of the greatest Use in the Home Manufactures.

NUMBERLESS Artificers and Manufacturers at home are employed in the several Branches of Trade dependent on the Sugar Islands, which take off from *Great Britain* very great Quantities of Woollen, Linen, Corn, Hoops, Leathern, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Manufactures, not only directly to the Sugar Plantations, but also by Way of *Madeira*, *Africa*, and the Northern Colonies, in Exchange for Wine, Negroes, Fish, and other Goods, for the Use of those Islands; all which maintain and support a large Branch of the *British* Navigation: Which shews, that the Manufactures, Traffick, Treasure and Power of



of *Great Britain* depend in great Measure on the Fate of our Sugar Islands.

GREAT BRITAIN can never want a sufficient Supply of Sugar at a reasonable Price, since there is Room enough in the *British* Sugar Islands to make more Sugar than all *Europe* consumes.

SUGAR is as cheap in *Old France*, since that Nation had this Liberty, as ever it was before; and yet that Nation in general, hath been great Gainers by it. The Province of *Carolina* hath increased largely in Produce and Navigation, since it hath had the like Liberty in regard to Rice, chiefly by that Encouragement; and yet, notwithstanding, the Price of that Commodity is no-ways advanced in *Great Britain*, nor the Quantity of Rice imported into *Great Britain* decreased.

THE Proceeds of such surplus Sugars may amount to many Thousands of Pounds Sterling, which will of course center in *Great Britain*, to be laid out in *British* Manufactures, or remain here; and the Ships employed in the direct Exportation thereof, being restrained to come to *Great Britain* before they go back to *America*, no Danger can be apprehended of evading the Acts of Trade, by carrying Goods

of the Produce of *Europe* directly to the Plantations, without being first landed in *Great Britain*, according to Law.

As the *French* as well as the *English* have each of them Lands enough in their Hands to produce as much Sugar as will supply the whole Consumption of *Europe*, it is very evident, that in a small Course of Years one or other of them must become Masters of the Trade, and beat the other out of it.

It is very apparent, that the *French* are sensible of this, and have such a watchful Eye upon this Trade, that they neglect no Opportunities of encouraging their own People to maintain the Competition, and give them every Advantage over ours that opens itself to them; and if the *British* Legislature think this Trade worth their keeping, they must do so too, and give the Planter all the Aid and Assistance in their power.

WITH this Aid the *British* Planters and Merchants are sanguine enough to believe that they are a Match for the *French*, and that they can afford to sell their Sugars at a Foreign Market as cheap as they; but without it they can't long support the Struggle.

THE

THE Crisis now comes on apace; and therefore it seems necessary that some vigorous Measure should be immediately taken, and a new Plan formed, that is better accommodated to the present Circumstances of Things, or in a little Time it may be too late; for if once this Trade should be fixed in the new Chanel the *French* have got it in, it will then be too late to think of bringing it back.

THE *French* have been long intent upon drawing it to themselves, and have got too great a Start upon us already.

A LIBERTY of carrying our Sugars directly to a Foreign Market, free from the Charge, Incumbrances and Restraints that at present lie upon us, seems to be immediately necessary in order to keep this Trade from being wrested from us.

FOR this Purpose a Bill has been brought in, and passed the Honourable the House of Commons, and which Bill (if passed into a Law) as it is humbly hoped it will, will be a Means once more of regaining the Foreign Sugar Trade.

THE Objections that have been made to this Liberty of a direct Exportation, though they are many in Number, carry very little,

if any Weight, with them.—The most material are these

## O B J E C T I O N S.

*Object. I.* **T**HAT our Sugar Islands now make as much Sugar as they can; and therefore can't spare from *Great Britain* any Sugar for foreign Markets.

*Answer.* This Objection may serve to amuse those who have little or no Knowledge of the Sugar Islands; but to such as are acquainted with them, it is abundantly evident, that the *British* Sugar Islands can make more than treble the Quantity they now do; and should they increase in growing of Sugar, *Great Britain* would be more certain of a sufficient and constant Supply, than if they remain confined to the Quantity necessary for a Home Consumption; because dry Weather, Losses at Sea, and other Casualties, would be more effectually felt in a smaller Quantity than in a greater; and *Great Britain* would naturally have the Preference in case of a Scarcity.

*Object,*

*Object. II.* That the Liberty desired will raise the Price of raw Sugars in *Great Britain* to an unreasonable Height, and be prejudicial to the Sugar Manufactory here, by raising the Price of refin'd Sugar at Home, and preventing the Exportation of it to foreign Markets.

*Ans.* There can be no room to suppose, but that if Sugar should bear a higher Price here than at foreign Markets, the Sugars will be imported into *Great Britain*, and not sent Abroad, till the Home Demand is satisfied; so that it is conceived, the Bill now depending, if passed into a Law, can have no Operation at all, but when the Price of Sugar is low in *Great Britain*: for ever since the *French* began to rival us Abroad, the Price of that Commodity has been reduced in foreign Markets. This is the Case of all Competitions in Trade; and in these Circumstances of the Sugar Trade, it would be in vain for the *British* Planter and Merchant to pretend, by the Liberty proposed, to raise the Price of Sugar to an unreasonable Height here. If they could effect it, this would be even prejudicial to themselves, and hurt the Consumption: All that they aim at, is to prevent the sinking of that Commodity so low, that the Planter cannot afford to bring

G 3

it



it to Market. Whenever this happens, the Quantity will decrease of course, and the Price must rise; so that the raising the Price of Sugar to an extravagant Height, is more to be apprehended from those Means that tend to straiten and lessen the Number of our Sugar Settlements, than from those that tend to increase and enlarge them; for a regular and constant Demand of any Commodity will always occasion a regular and constant Supply, and at a moderate living Price.

As to the Sugar Manufactory of *Great Britain*, it was always abundantly supplied; and the Price of refin'd Sugar was never at an unreasonable Height, even when we had the largest Exportation of raw Sugars to foreign Parts, to the Amount of Twenty-Nine Thousand Hogsheads in one Year. And, to shew how little Reason there is to apprehend any great Rise of refin'd Sugars from the Bill now depending, it may be observed, that raw Sugars must rise or fall 11 *s.* *per* Hundred to affect the Price of refin'd 2 *d.* *per* Pound. When the former sells at 25 *s.* *per* Hundred, the latter may be, and is afforded at 8 *d.* or 9 *d.* a Pound; raw Sugars must therefore rise from 25 *s.* to 36 *s.* *per* Hundred to bring the Price of refin'd

to 10 *d.* or 11 *d.* a Pound \*; a Price never to be expected, unless in Times of the greatest Scarcity. On the other hand, if raw Sugars should fall 11 *s.* *per* Hundred from 25 *s.* as it did in the Year 1732 and 1733, and remain so low for a Continuance of Time, the *British* Sugar Trade must be lost.

WITH regard to the Exportation of refin'd Sugars, it is very remarkable, that though an additional Bounty is allowed upon the Exportation thereof, and though little raw Sugar has been exported for two or three Years past, yet the Quantity of refin'd Sugar exported to foreign Markets is lessen'd, instead of being increased; so that the Exportation of refin'd Sugars seems to be no way affected by the Liberty proposed, the Contest between us and the *French* not being who shall supply foreign Markets with refin'd, but with raw Sugars; and as the *Dutch* and *Hamburgers* can and do refine as well, if not better, than the *British* Subjects, they are furnished with those Materials for doing it by the *French*, which we formerly furnish'd them with, and might do so again by the Liberty granted in the Bill.

G 4

Object.

\* *Vide* Appendix B.

*Object.* III. THAT this Liberty will be prejudicial to the Trade and Navigation of *Great Britain*.

*Ans<sup>w</sup>.* IT is apprehended, the very Reverse will be the Consequence of this Liberty, because the more Vent there is for Sugar at Foreign Markets, the more Sugar will be made in our Plantations, and consequently more Negroes and other Materials for making of Sugar will be sent to the Sugar Islands, which have taken off from *Great Britain* within the Term of twelve Years upwards of the Value of Five Millions of Pounds Sterling, besides another Million and a half that went to *Africa* within that Term; all which in a Circulation of Trade must have employed great Numbers of *British* Ships and Seamen, which will naturally increase or diminish in Proportion to the Quantity of Sugar raised in our Sugar Islands; and it is provided by the Bill, that no Ships are to be employed in this particular Branch of Trade, but such as are built in *Great Britain*, and navigated according to Law; and such Ships are to return to *Great Britain* within a limited Time after the Delivery of the Cargo at any Foreign Port,

Port, before they return to *America*; and in this Case the Sugars, which, when we had an Exportation, used always to be exported in Foreign Bottoms, will be carried in *British* Bottoms.

*Object.* IV. THAT the Ships employed in this Trade will be refitted at Foreign Ports, and the Seamens Wages paid there.

*Ans.* THIS may be urged in regard to every Branch of Trade carried on from *Great Britain* to any Foreign Ports, with much greater Strength than in the present Case, because the Ships who carry Sugars to Foreign Markets under this Bill are obliged to return to *Great Britain* within Eight Months, which the Ships concerned in any other Branch of Trade are not obliged to do; and consequently they are not under the same Necessity or Temptation to refit, as Ships in other Branches of Trade may.

BESIDES, if they refit abroad, they must be at a much greater Expence than if they did it at home; for when they refit at home, they discharge all their Sailors, one only excepted: Whereas, if they refit abroad, they must have all their Sailors: Whose Wages and Provision  
will



will more than over-balance what they might otherwise save in refitting there: And as to the Seamen's Wages, the Bill provides, that no more than one half thereof shall be paid before the Ship returns to *Great Britain*.

BUT suppose they should refit and pay abroad, the Expence thereof cannot amount to one tenth of the Value of the whole Cargo, which will be altogether paid for by the Foreign Consumer; so that the other nine tenths will even in that Case centre in *Great Britain*, by Bills of Exchange or otherwise; great Part of which will be laid out in *British* Produce and Manufactures, necessary for the raising more Sugar, and thereby pay the *British* Manufacturer, and the Freight of the whole Voyage, and also for the whole Labour in raising the Sugar out of the Money thus raised upon Foreigners by means of this Liberty.

*Object. V.* THAT this Liberty, if granted, would be of no Use, since the *French* would notwithstanding still undersell us in Foreign Markets.

*Answer.* THIS Objection gives up the Foreign Sugar Trade as absolutely lost, and therefore opposes any Means being used to retrieve it; the  
Sugar



Sugar-Planters and Merchants are of a different Way of thinking, and by the Help of a direct Exportation, not only hope to share with the *French* in this Trade, but to beat them out of it: for with this Liberty they are of Opinion they shall be able to undersell the *French*, and they hope it will soon be put to the Trial whether they are or not.

WHEN we had an Exportation to Foreign Markets, all the Sugars sent abroad were chiefly exported from the Port of *London*, and came to the Foreign Market loaded with the increased Charges mentioned in the Calculations contained in the Appendix; and yet those Sugars were sold in Foreign Markets as cheap as the *French*: if therefore those Charges are taken off by a direct Exportation, it necessarily follows, we shall be thereby enabled to undersell the *French*.

*Object.* VI. THAT the Sugar Colonies make more Sugar now than they did formerly; therefore they stand in Need of no new Encouragement.

*Answer.* THE Consumption of Sugar is greatly increased, and the *British* Planters have increased their Sugar Settlements, and  
broke

broke up new Lands, in proportion to the Demand: But the *French* having rivalled them in this Trade, and beat them out of Foreign Markets, the *British* Planters were forced to desert and throw up many of their Settlements; and from that Time they have gone on decreasing, and the *French* increasing, in proportion; and if Matters go on for a few Years longer in the same Way, we shall not raise Sugar enough for our own Consumption, but must purchase that Commodity from *France*, as we now do all the Indigo we use: But encouraged by the direct Exportation given by this Bill, the Planters would again increase and extend their Settlements, and make Sugar sufficient to answer every Demand of our own and the Foreign Markets too.

*Object.* VII. THAT the *British* Subjects may, as the Law now stands, send their Sugars by the Way of *Cowes* to Foreign Markets for the Charge of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* of the gross Amount of the Cargo; and therefore any Law for a direct Exportation is unnecessary.

*Answer.* THIS Objection proceeds upon an imaginary Computation, there having been no Instance shewn of any Sugars exported by the  
Way

Way of *Cowes*.—It has indeed been done in Rice; but they are Commodities of a very different Nature, and the Expence of landing and reshipping Sugars is much greater than that of Rice, besides the Damage Sugar is liable to, by having the very Quality of it altered in their moving, the Molasses at the Bottom again intermixing with, and spoiling the upper Part of the Sugar; and likewise from the Wastage Sugar (which is in the Nature of an essential Salt) is liable to in the shifting and moving; besides, from the nicest Calculations that have been made for this Purpose, it is apprehended, that Sugars could not be exported by the Way of *Cowes*, but at an Expence of 10 *per Cent.* upon the neat Value or Proceeds of the Sugars to the Owners thereof \*.

BUT supposing the Fact was as here stated, yet every single Objection that is made against the Bill for a direct Exportation, lies, not only with the same, but much greater Strength, against carrying Sugars by Way of *Cowes*; because Ships going by the Way of *Cowes* would not be liable to any of the Restrictions laid by this Bill, nor be under any Obligation of returning to *Great Britain*,

So

\* *Vide* Appendix (B.)

So that let the Expediency of this Bill be tried upon the footing of this Objection:— On the one hand, by the Help of a direct Exportation, the Planters and Merchants think they shall be able to regain the foreign Sugar Trade;—but, without it, they can see nothing but certain inevitable Ruin and Destruction upon the whole Sugar Trade of this Kingdom; so that, if they are in the Right, the Consequence of denying them this Liberty must be the entire Loss of the Sugar Settlements (and particularly that valuable Island *Jamaica*) to this Kingdom, and of all those many and great National Benefits and Advantages arising from them, and be the Occasion of fixing the whole Sugar Trade of *Europe* in the Hands of the *French*.—Whereas, on the other hand, if the Planters should be mistaken, no possible National Inconveniencies could arise from the Experiment being tried, because they can do the very same Thing now, by touching and landing at *Cowes*, and that not only without being under any of the many Restrictions provided by this Bill, but, if this Objection speaks Truth, at the inconsiderable Expence only of  $2\frac{1}{8}$  per Cent.

UPON



UPON the Whole therefore, and as this Bill is propos'd only to be a temporary one for 5 Years, and as it will be in the Power of the Legislature, if any unforeseen Inconveniency should arise from it, to shorten its Duration, and as the Advantages propos'd by it are of so great and so momentous a Nature, and the Disadvantages alledg'd so very inconsiderable;

*It is humbly hoped the Experiment shall be tried, and that the Bill granting Liberty of a direct Exportation of Sugars, under the Restrictions therein mention'd, shall pass into a Law.*





# A P P E N D I X (A).

*An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Hogheads of Sugar Exported in a Medium per Annum for 7 Years from Christmas 1715, to Christmas 1722; and for 7 Years from 1729, to 1736, distinguishing the first four Years, and the last three Years in each Term; and also of the Quantity Exported in the Year 1737, taken from the Custom-House Books, and calculated at 10 C. per Hoghead.*

	Hogheads of Raw Sugar at an Average per Annum.				Refined Sugars at an Average per An.			
	1715	1719	1729	1736	1715	1729	1736	
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
	1719	1722	1733	1737	1722	1736	1737	
To Holland	5961	2050	2178	4	27	328	62	
Germany	6994	3258	3978	70	22	66	8	
Flanders	1990	1528	1243	40	3	280	10	
The Baltick	559	307	917	57	12	42	5	

Total to the Northern Ports as above	—15504	7143	8316	1054	171	64	716	85
To the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and other Southern Ports	1080	306	568	101	87	368	402	83
Total to Foreign Markets, as above	—16584	7449	8884	1155	258	432	1118	168
To Ireland	—	1960	1596	4602	3740	118	381	581
To the <i>British Plantations, Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey, Africa, and the East-Indies</i>	36	19	41	25	80	72	494	384
Total Exported	—18580	9064	12192	5782	4078	622	1993	1133

Sugars imported. *vide p.* 105.

N. B. By the Accounts given in from the Custom-House, the whole Exports to foreign Markets, Ireland, and the Plantations, are added up together; but by this Account they are separated, whereby the Declension of the Foreign Exportation, and the Increase of the Exports to Ireland are distinguished and put in a clear Light.

# APPENDIX (B).

*An ACCOUNT of the Sale of 10 Hogsheads of Sugar in London, Calculated at 25 s. 20 s. 16 s. 13. s. and 11 s. per Hundred.*

N <sup>o</sup> (l.) at 25 s. per C.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
To Custom of 120 C. at 3 s.						
6 d. per C. abate 5 per Cent.				19	19	00
Bill Money, Primage and Post				0	3	6
Lighterage and Wharfage						
9 d. Porterage 10 d. Coopersage 6 d. is 2 s. 1 d. per Hogshead				1	0	10
Land-Waiters 3 d Primage						
6 d. Peerage 1½ is 10½ d. per Hogshead				0	8	9
Warehouse Rent 6 Weeks, at 3 d. per Hogshead per Week				0	15	0
Freight on 120 C. at 3 s. 6 d.	21	0	0			
	43	7	1			
Commission and Brokerage 3 per Cent.	4	10	0			
Insurance on 125 l. at 4 per Cent. and Policy, being the Medium between Jamaica and the other Islands	5	4	6			
Charges				53	1	7
Net Produce to the Proprietor				96	18	5
Amount of the Sale of 10 Hogsheads qt. 120 C. at 25 s.				150	0	0

# APPENDIX (B).

*An ACCOUNT of the Charges that may be saved on the 10 Hogsheds of Sugar per Contra, by being carried from the Sugar Islands directly to Hamburgh.*

ON IMPORTATION, as on the other Side.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bill Money, Primage and Post	}	0	3	}	6	
Lighterage, Wharfage, Porterage and Cooperage						
Primage, Waiters and Warehouse	}	1	0	}	10	
Interest on the Drawback, 4 Months at 5 per Cent.						
	}	0	5	}	6	
		2	12		4	
Commission and Brokerage		4	10		0	
					7	2 4

ON EXPORTATION to *Hamburgh.*

All petty Charges at 6d. per C.	}	3	0	}	0	
Commission on 153 <i>l.</i> at 2 per Cent.						
Wastage and Pilferage from taking out to re-shipping	}	3	0	}	0	
2 per Cent.						
Freight at 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per Hogshhead *	}	3	6	}	8	
Insurance saved $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. and Policy						
	}	0	19	}	6	
					13	7 4
20 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> on 96 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> is 21 per Cent.	}			}	20	9 8

H 2

N<sup>o</sup> (II.)

\* Taking all the Northern Ports at a Medium, but the Freight to the Southern Ports is above twice as much.



N <sup>o</sup> (II.) at 20 s. per C.			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
To Custom, Port Charges	}	and Freight, as before	43	7	1			
Commission and Brokerage		3 per Cent. —	3	12	0			
Insurance on 90 l. at 4 per	}	Cent. and Policy —	3	16	6			
Charges	—					50	15	7
Net Produce or clear Value	}	to the Owner —				69	4	5
Amount of the Sale of	}	120 C. at 20 s. —				120	0	0

N <sup>o</sup> (III.) at 16 s. per C.			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
To Custom, Port Charges	}	and Freight, as before	43	7	1			
Commission and Brokerage			2	17	7			
Insurance on 60 l. at 4 per	}	Cent. and Policy —	2	12	6			
Charges	—					48	17	2
Net Produce	—					47	2	10
Amount of 120 C. at 16 s.						96	0	0

An

An Account of what may be saved when sold  
at 20 s. per C.

On IMPORTATION.		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Port Charges, Interest, Com- mission and Brokerage	}				6	4	4
On EXPORTATION.							
Petty Charges, Wastage, Pilferage and Freight	}	8	14	8			
Commission on 122 l. 10 s. at 2 per Cent. —	}	2	9	0			
Insurance $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. and Policy —	}	0	12	0			
					11	15	10
18 l. 0 s. 2 d. on 69 l. 4 s. 5 d. is 26 per Cent. —	}				18	0	2

An Account of what may be saved at 16 s. per C.

On IMPORTATION.		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Port Charges, Interest, Com- mission and Brokerage	}				5	9	11
On EXPORTATION.							
Petty Charges, Wastage, Pilferage and Freight,	}	8	5	1			
Commission, Insurance, and Policy, —————	}	2	9	2			
					10	14	3
16l. 4s. 2d. on 47l. 2s. 10d.	}				16	4	2
is 34 per Cent. —————							

N <sup>o</sup> (IV.) at 13 s. per C.			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
To Custom, Port Charges	}	and Freight, as before	43	7	1			
Commission and Brokerage								
Insurance on 40 l. at 4 per	}	Cent. and Policy	1	16	6			
Charges	—	—				47	10	4
Net Produce	—	—				30	9	8
						<hr/>		
Amount of 120 C. at 13 s.						78	0	0

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N <sup>o</sup> (V.) at 11 s. per C.			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
To Custom, Port Charges	}	and Freight, as before	43	7	1			
Commission and Brokerage								
Insurance on 40 l. at 4 per	}	Cent. and Policy	1	16	6			
Charges	—	—				47	3	2
Net Produce	—	—				18	16	10
						<hr/>		
Amount of 120 C. at 11 s.						66	0	0

An Account of what may be saved at 13 s. per C.

On IMPORTATION.    l.   s.   d.   l.   s.   d.

Port Charges, Interest,	}				
Commission and Broker-					
age					4 19 1

On EXPORTATION.

Petty Charges, Wastage,	}	7	17	10
Pilferage and Freight				

Commission, Insurance and	}	2	0	0
Policy				

9 17 10

14 l. 16 s. 11 d. on 30 l. 9 s. }	}	14	16	11
8 d. is 48 per Cent.				

An Account of what may be saved when sold at

11 s. per C.

On IMPORTATION.    l.   s.   d.   l.   s.   d.

Port Charges, Interest,	}				
Commission and Broker-					
age					4 11 11

On EXPORTATION.

Petty Charges, Wastage,	}	7	13	1
Pilferage and Freight				

Commission, Insurance and	}	1	14	0
Policy				

9 7 1

13 l. 19 s. 0 d. on 18 l. }	}	13	19	0
16 s. 10 d. is 74 per Cent.				

N. B. Freight from *Jamaica* is 10 l. per Ton of 4 Hogsheads in time of Peace, which at 12 C. per Hhd. is 4 s. 2 d. per C. which will make 1 per Cent. more on the Account N<sup>o</sup> (1.) and more in proportion on the other Accounts.

6 d. per C. extraordinary Freight to *Hamburg* on the Account

N<sup>o</sup> 1. is 3 per Cent. less, makes 18 per Cent.

2. - 4 - - - 22

3. - 6 - - - 28

4. - 10 - - - 38

5. - 16 - - - 58

And so in proportion for any other Charge or Savings, in Freight \* or otherwise.

N. B. The Sugar that has been exported to Foreign Markets, has been generally loaded with all the Charges mentiond in the above Account under the Head of Savings by a direct Exportation; but if the Planter were to export his Sugars from London upon his own Account, without altering the Property, the Charges would be lessened in the Articles of Brokerage and double Commission.

	s.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.		N <sup>o</sup>
N. B. 1 Hhd. of Sugar containing 12 C. to sell at	25				16	2		1
	20	9	13	10	11	6		2
	16		6	18	5			3
	13		4	14	3	7	10	4
	11		3	0	11	5	1	5
			1	17	8	3	2	

Thus it appears that the Difference between the net Produce of a Hhd. of Sugar to sell at 16 s. per C. or at 25 s. per C. is above 100 per Cent. altho' the Difference of the Price is but 9 s. per Cent. which is not a Penny a Pound.

The

\* Vide page 16. 21. 22. 27. 32. 33.



The Amount of the Savings by the direct Exportation of Sugar.

To <i>Hamburg</i> by the foregoing Calculations.		To <i>Holland</i> , by another Calculation.
At 12 C. per Hhd.	At 10 C. per Hhd.	At 10 C per Hhd.
At 25s. per C. is 21 per Cent.	22 p. Cent.	21 per Cent.
20 - - 26	27	26 $\frac{1}{8}$
16 - - 34	35	35 $\frac{2}{5}$
13 - - 48	49	50
11 - - 74	76	77 $\frac{3}{8}$

Suppose the Charges at *Cowes* \* were but 2  $\frac{1}{8}$  per Cent. this with Wastage and Pilferage, (besides Loss of Time) cannot amount to less than 5 per Cent. on the Gross Amount.

That is	l.	s.	d.	s.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on	96	18	5	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 25 \text{ per C.} \\ 20 \\ 16 \\ 13 \\ 11 \text{ per C.} \end{array} \right\}$
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	69	4	5	
10 - - -	47	2	10	
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	30	9	8	
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	18	16	10	

the net Produce at

Which is 11  $\frac{1}{5}$  per Cent. on an Average.

Sugars Imported into Great Britain.

From 1708, to 1718, 10 Years, 53439	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Hhds. per} \\ \text{Ann. in an} \\ \text{Average.} \end{array} \right\}$
1718, to 1728, 10 Years, 68931	
1727, to 1733, 6 Years, 93889	
1733, to 1737, 4 Years, 75695	

Diminished since 1733, 18194 Hhds. per Ann. at 10 C. per Hhd.

Or - - - - 15160 Hhds. per Ann. at 12 C. per Hhd.

Suppose

\* Vide page 92, to 94.

¶ See page 76.

Suppose the Reduction of *Muscovado* Sugar by refining it is as 12 is to 20,

<i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.	<i>s.</i> is	<i>d.</i> per C.	} which reduced as above makes	<i>s.</i> 2	<i>d.</i> 9 $\frac{3}{5}$	<i>d.</i> per C.	} on <i>Muscovado</i> Sugar equal to	<i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	} p. lb. on refined
1	-	9		5	7 $\frac{1}{5}$			1	
2	-	18		11	2 $\frac{2}{5}$			2	
3	-	28		16	9 $\frac{3}{5}$			3	
4	-	37		22	4 $\frac{4}{5}$			4	

Admitting 25 *s.* per C. for *Muscovado* Sugar to be a Medium Price to afford the best refined Sugar at 9 *d.* per Pound, *Muscovado* Sugar must rise 5 *s.* 7 *d.*  $\frac{1}{5}$  per C. that is, to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.*  $\frac{1}{5}$  per C. to be equal to the Rise of 1 *d.* per Pound on refined Sugar, and so in proportion as above \*. And the Rise or Fall of *Muscovado* Sugar 9 *s.* 4 *d.* per C. will be but a Penny per Pound more or less on the small Proportion of the general Expences of the Consumer of *Muscovado* Sugar, and in some Cases it is above Cent. per Cent. on the whole Amount of the Planter's annual Produce.

\* See p. 87.





## A P P E N D I X.

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

*Notes on the Act for granting Liberty to  
carry Sugar directly to Foreign Markets.  
12 Geo. II. Cap. 30.*

*Seet. 2.* **N**O Ship or Vessel is to have a Li-  
 3. **N**cence to carry Sugars to Foreign  
 Parts, by Virtue of this Act, unless it shall  
 appear by the Oath or Affirmation of the  
 Master, that the Ship is *British* built, and  
 the Property thereof is in his Majesty's Sub-  
 jects, residing in *Great Britain*, or that the  
 major Part of them reside there, and the  
 Residue in some of his Majesty's Sugar Colo-  
 nies in *America*, and not elsewhere. But, by  
*Seet. 11.* this is not to excuse Ships from being  
 registred, pursuant to the Act of 7th and 8th  
 of *W.* 3d.

SUCH Licences are to be taken under the Hands of the Commissioners of the Customs at *London* or *Edinburgh*, upon Bond being enter'd into for 1000 *l.* if the Ship be of less Burthen than 100 Tons, and 2000 *l.* if of that, or a greater Burthen, to comply with the Requisites in the said Act mentioned.

EVERY such Ship to return to *Great Britain* within 8 Months after she shall have discharged her Lading at any Foreign Port.

*Seet. 5.* BEFORE any Sugar is loaded by Virtue of this Licence, the Master of the Ship is to deliver the same to the Collector of the Port, where the Lading is to be taken in, with the Certificate annex'd, of Bond having been given, and shall declare in Writing to the Collector, whether he intends to load any Sugars, by Virtue of this Licence, which must be done before any Goods are laden, otherwise this Licence will be invalid, and of no Force and Virtue.

*Seet. 4.* In Case any Ship or Vessel, licensed by Virtue of the said Act, shall take on Board any Sugars, or other Goods, being the Property of any other Person than some of his Majesty's Subjects, and such as shall be shipp'd and laden on their proper Risque and Account,



Account, to be carried to foreign Parts; all such Sugars, and other Goods so laden on such Ship, will be forfeited and lost.

*Seet. 5.* THE Merchant Exporter, before he lades any Sugars by Virtue of this Licence, or any other Goods not enumerated, is to make an Entry in Writing, with the Collector, Comptroller, and Naval Officer, expressing the Name of the Ship and Master, on which such Sugar or other Goods not enumerated, are to be laden, and where she lies, and the Places, Keys, or Wharfs, where such Goods are to be laden, or first Water-born, in order to be laden on Board the Ship; which shall be such only where an Officer or Officers are or shall be appointed to attend the lading and shipping thereof, or at such Place or Places as shall be mentioned in a Sufferance or Warrant to be taken out from the Collector and Comptroller, for that Purpose; and the Exporter shall thereon take out a Cocket, whereon he shall endorse the Marks, Numbers, Contents and Denominations of the Sugars to be shipped, and deliver the same to the Searcher or other proper Officer appointed to examine the shipping, and shall ship or lade such Sugars in the Presence of such Officer or Officers, or at such Place as shall



shall be mentioned in the Sufferance, that the Officer may attend the shipping thereof; and if upon Examination, before or after shipping, there shall appear to be more Casks or any other Sugars than such as shall be endorsed on the Cocket or Warrant, or any other enumerated Goods, all such Sugars and other Goods so shipped, or put into any Lighter, &c. or brought to be shipped, will be forfeited, together with the Ship, Lighter, &c. on which they shall be laden, and the Owners will forfeit double the Value.

THE Master of the Ship or Vessel before he departs from the said Colonies, must receive this Licence from the Collector, Comptroller, and Naval Officer, who are to endorse thereon, the Marks, Numbers, and Contents, and Sorts of Sugars so shipped; and the Collector, and other Officers aforesaid, are to make two Copies of such Licence, &c. which Copies are to be attested by the Master, and left with the Collector, &c. who are to send one of them to the Commissioners of the Customs in *Great Britain* respectively.

THE Officers in the said Colonies are to take no more than the legal and accustomed  
Fees

Fees for any of the said Entries, Cockets, Endorsements, or Copies.

THE Master of the Ship is to proceed directly to *Great Britain*, without putting into any other Port, unless forced by stress of Weather, or shall proceed to the South of *Cape Finisterre*, in the Case, and on the Conditions, hereafter mentioned.

THE Master of the Ship on his touching at any Port in *Great Britain*, shall deliver his Licence to the Commissioners, or the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where he arrives, immediately on his Arrival, with the Indorsements, &c. thereon or annex'd, and shall also deliver an exact Manifest of his Loading, expressing the Marks and Numbers, with the Tale and Sorts of Casks, attested upon Oath or Affirmation, and shall also make Entry of the Sort and Quantities of all the Sugars on Board, with which he is bound to foreign Parts, and shall also declare on Oath or Affirmation, to what foreign Port or Ports he is bound with his Loading; whereupon he may then proceed, taking his Licence, &c. along with him, with a Certificate of having touched in *Great Britain*, and complied with the said Act.

IN Case any Vessels shall proceed to foreign Parts, without first touching at some Port in *Great Britain*, and complying with the Directions of this Act, they will be subject to the same Penalties as if this Act had not been made, except such as shall be carried to the Southward of *Cape Finisterre*, as hereafter mentioned.

*Seet. 6.* OFFICERS of the Customs are impowered to unlade and examine suspected Ships upon Information upon Oath, and to seize such Goods as shall not be mentioned in the Manifest; and in Case there be no Fraud, Officers to reload and repair Damages.

*Seet. 7.* THE Sugars taken on Board by Virtue of this Licence, or any Part thereof, may be entered and pay Duty in *Great Britain* if desired.

*Seet. 8.* IF the Sugars to be loaded in the Sugar Colonies by Virtue of this Licence, are to be carried directly to the Southward of *Cape Finisterre*, the Master of the Ship, shall, on his Arrival in the said Colonies, and before he lades any Goods, declare the same in Writing upon Oath or Affirmation, to be endorsed on the Back of this Licence.

*Seet. 9.* THE Master of the Ship or Vessel, must, within eight Months after landing the said Sugars at some Port to the Southward of *Cape Finisterre*, return with his Ship to *Great Britain*, and deliver his Licence, endorsed as above, to the Commissioners of the Customs, or the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where she arrives, with a Certificate signed and sealed by the Consul or two known *British* Merchants residing at the Port or Place where the Sugars were landed, certifying the Landing thereof, with the Number of Casks so landed, and the Marks, Numbers and Contents of each Cask, with the Name of the Ship and Master, and that they verily believe that no *Tobacco, Melasses, Ginger, Cotton-Wool, Indico, Fustick*, or other dying Wood, *Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Hemp, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Copper Ore, Beaver Skins*, or other *Furrs*, of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of any *British* Plantation in *America*, have been there landed out of such Ship; and the Master shall also make Oath or Affirmation to the Truth of the Certificate, and that none of the Goods before enumerated, except Sugar, were taken on Board at any of the said Colonies, or landed at the Place or

I
Places



Places mentioned in the Certificate: And the Master of the Vessel shall moreover make an Entry of the Quantity and Sorts of all the Sugars laden on Board his Ship at any of the said Colonies, and landed to the Southward of *Cape Finisterre*, but not pay any Custom for the same; and if the Master neglect making such Entry, he shall forfeit 100 *l.* And upon the Licence being returned with the Oath of the Master, and an Account of the Lading endorsed thereon, as also the Certificate of the Consul produced, and the other Directions of the Act complied with, the Bond to be delivered up, otherwise to be forfeited and prosecuted as directed by the said Act.

*Seet.* 15. PERSONS falsifying, counterfeiting, erasing or altering any Licence, Oath or Certificate made pursuant to the said Act, or knowingly publishing or using the same, shall forfeit 500 *l.*

*Seet.* 16. No Sugars to be carried from any of the said Sugar Colonies to *Ireland*, by Virtue of the said Act.

*Seet.* 17. THE said Act to commence after the 29th of *Sept.* 1739, and to continue in Force Five Years, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament.

The



The Form of a Licence given in pursuance  
of the Act of the 12 Geo. II. cap. 30.

By the Commissioners for managing and causing  
to be levied and collected His Majesty's  
Customs, &c. in *London*.

A LICENCE to load and carry Sugars of the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, from the said Colonies directly to any foreign Part of Europe, except Ireland, pursuant to an Act passed in the 12th Year of His present Majesty King GEORGE the Second.

**W**HEREAS it appears to us by, the  
annexed Certificate of the Collector  
and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at  
the Port of                      That pursuant

the Port of That pursuant  
to the Act above mentioned

one of His Majesty's Subjects residing at  
hath given due Notice of his Intention to ship or  
load in the said Colonies, Sugars of the Growth,  
Production and Manufacture thereof, on board  
the Ship or Vessel called the  
whereof is Master, and

is Master, and  
bound

bound for one of the said Sugar Colonies ; and for that Purpose hath given Security, with Condition to comply with the several Regulations, Matters and Things required by the said Act to be done and performed, as more fully appears by the said Certificate annexed ; whereby it also further appears to us, that Proof hath likewise been made by the

of the Master or Person taking Charge of the Ship, that the Property thereof is in His Majesty's Subjects residing in *Great Britain*, or that the major Part of them reside there, and the Residue in His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in *America*, and not elsewhere, and that the other Requisites mentioned in the said Act, have been duly complied with. KNOW YE THEREFORE, That

aforesaid, the Master or other Person having or taking Charge of the said Ship or Vessel for this present Voyage, or any of his Majesty's *British* Subjects, is, or are by Virtue of the said Act, hereby licensed to ship or load at

or any other of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in *America*, Sugars of the Growth, Produce and Manufacture thereof,



# A P P E N .

## An ACCOUNT of the Duties on Sugar, Rum,

*Inwards.*

Sugar.	Candy,	Brown and Muscovadoes Sugar, from the British Plantations, the Hundred Weight containing 112 lb.		
		brown, the Hund. Wt. cont. 112 lb.	of East-India	in British Ships—
			not of East-India.	in Ships not belonging to Great Brit. or Ireland, or Foreign built.
		white, the Hund. Wt. cont. 112 lb.	of East-India	in British Ships—
			not of East-India.	in Ships not belonging to Great Brit. or Ireland, or Foreign built.
		Muscovadoes, the Hund. Wt. cont. 112 lb.	of East-India	in British Ships—
			not of East-India.	in Ships not belonging to Great Brit. or Ireland, or Foreign built.
		White, the Hundred Weight cont. 112 lb.	of East-India	from the British Plantations—
			not of East-India, or not from the Brit. Plant.	in British Ships— in Ships not belonging to Great Brit. or Ireland, or Foreign built.

D I X. N<sup>o</sup> 3.

Spirits, and Molasses, imported into Great Britain.

RATES.						DUTIES TO BE								Repaid on Exportation, in Time, by any Person.			
By 12 Car. II. cap. 4, &c.			By 11 Geo. I. cap. 7.			Paid on Importation.											
						By British.				By Strangers.							
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{20}$	l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{20}$	l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{20}$
1	10	0				0	3	3	18	0	3	8	8	0	2	7	7
10	0	0				3	6	0	—	3	8	6	—	3	1	3	—
10	0	0				1	8	6	—	1	11	0	—	1	3	9	—
10	0	0				1	11	0	—	1	11	0	—	1	3	9	—
15	0	0				4	19	0	—	5	2	9	—	4	11	10	10
15	0	0				2	2	9	—	2	6	9	—	1	15	7	10
15	0	0				2	6	6	—	2	6	6	—	1	15	7	10
4	0	0				1	6	4	16	1	7	4	16	1	4	6	—
4	0	0				0	11	4	16	0	12	4	16	0	9	6	—
4	0	0				0	12	4	16	0	12	4	16	0	9	6	—
7	6	8				2	8	4	16	2	10	2	16	2	4	11	—
5	0	0				0	11	1	—	0	12	4	—	0	8	8	10
7	6	8				1	0	10	16	1	2	8	16	0	17	5	—
7	6	8				1	2	8	16	1	2	8	16	0	17	5	—



## Inwards.

Sugar

Refined, double or single, in Loaves,  
the Hundred Weight containing 112 lb. { in British Ships—  
in Ships not be-  
longing to Great  
Brit. or Ireland,  
or Foreign built.

St. Thome and Panellis, the Hun-  
dred Weight containing 112 lb. { in British Ships—  
in Ships not be-  
longing to Great  
Brit. or Ireland,  
or Foreign built.

But if Sugar or Paneles of the *British* Plantations in *America*  
be exported within one Year after Importation, the  
whole Duty is to be repaid. 6 Geo. II. cap. 13. §. 9.

RUM, the Gallon

But may not be imported in Casks under 20 Gallons.

MOLASSES of Rameals { of the *British* Plantations in *Ame-*  
*rica*, the Ton ————  
from any other Place, the Ton—

RUM or Spirits of the *British* Plantations in *America* pays  
for *Excise* 3 s. 8 d. per Gallon single, and 6 s 8 d. double or  
above Proof.

BRANDY Spirits, or Aquavitæ (except Rum, or Spirits of  
the *British* Plantations in *America*) pay for *Excise* 4 s. 8 d.  
single, and 8 s. 8 d. double, or above Proof. By 6 Geo. II.  
cap. 17. 1 s. single, and 2 s. double was added.

ARRACK imported from any of his Majesty's Colonies in  
the *East-Indies*, is by 7 Geo. II. cap. 14. §. 1. to pay  
the same Subsidies, Duties and Excises as Brandy, and  
other foreign Spirits.

Note by Practice pays as *French* Brandy.

of France (and by Practice Arrack  
of the *East-Indies*) the Ton cont.  
252 Gallons { in British Ships—  
in Ships not be-  
longing to Great  
Brit. or Ireland,  
or Foreign built

of Spain, Portugal, or Italy, the  
Ton containing 252 Gallons. { in British Ships—  
in Ships not be-  
longing to Great  
Brit. or Ireland,  
or Foreign built

Brandy

RATES.				DUTIES TO BE											
By 12 Car. 11. cap. 4, &c.				By 11. Geo. 1. cap. 7.				Paid on Importation.							
								By British.				By Strangers.			
l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{20}$	l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{20}$
17	0	0						2	8	5	8	2	12	8	8
17	0	0						2	12	8	8	2	12	8	8
2	0	0						0	5	8	8	0	6	2	8
2	0	0						0	6	2	8	0	6	2	8
0	0	0		0	1	8		0	0	3	16 $\frac{1}{21}$	0	0	4	1 $\frac{1}{21}$
13	6	8						1	18	0	—	2	1	4	—
13	6	8						9	8	0	—	9	11	4	—

To be paid by the Importer in ready Money, without Discount upon Entry before Landing, and nothing repaid on Exportation.

0	0	0	30	0	0	5	5	6	—	5	13	0	—	4	11	3	—
0	0	0	30	0	0	5	13	0	—	5	13	0	—	4	11	3	—
0	0	0	15	0	0	3	2	9	—	3	6	6	—	2	15	7	10
0	0	0	15	0	0	3	6	6	—	3	6	6	—	2	15	7	10

*Inwards.*

Brandy.	{	of all other Countries not otherwise	{	<i>in British Ships,</i>
		rated, the Ton containing 252		<i>in Ships not be-</i>
		Gallons		<i>longing to Great</i>
				<i>Brit. or Ireland,</i>
				<i>or Foreign built</i>

But Brandy may not be imported in any other than *British* or *Irish* Ships, or Ships of the Built of the Country of which it is the Product, or of the Port where it can only, or is most usually first shipped, nor in Casks not containing 60 Gallons.

CITRON WATER the Gallon ————

GENEVA the Gallon ————

ROSA SOLIS, and all other Cordial Waters not otherwise }  
rated, the Gallon ————



RATES.						DUTIES TO BE										Repaid on Exportation, in Time, by any Person.			
By 12 Car. II. cap. 4. &c.			By 11 Geo. I. cap. 7.			Paid on Importation.													
						By British.					By Strangers.								
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{20}$	l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{20}$	l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{20}$		
0	0	0	20	0	0	3	17	0	—	4	2	0	—	3	7	6	—		
0	0	0	20	0	0	4	2	0	—	4	2	0	—	3	7	6	—		
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	11	$3\frac{1}{21}$	0	3	2	$3\frac{1}{21}$	0	2	5	$9\frac{1}{21}$		
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	$13\frac{5}{21}$	0	0	2	$16\frac{5}{21}$	0	0	2	$7\frac{1}{21}$		
0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	6	$1\frac{1}{21}$	0	1	7	$11\frac{1}{21}$	0	1	3	$4\frac{1}{21}$		





## A P P E N D I X.

N<sup>o</sup> 4.

*Extraëts of Laws and Rules relating to the  
Plantation Trade.*

12 Car. II. cap. 18. *An Act for Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation.*

*Seët. 4.* **N**O Goods or Commodities of foreign Growth which are brought into *England* to be shipped or brought from any other Place or Country, but only those of the said Growth, or from those Ports where the said Growth can only, or are, or usually have been first shipt for Transportation, and from no other Places or Countries, under forfeiture of all such Goods, as also of the Ship in which they were imported, with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition and Apparel, one half to the King, and one half to the Informer.

*Seët. 18.*



*Señ. 18.* No Sugars, &c. to be carried from any *English* Plantation, but to his Majesty's Dominions.

*Señ. 19.* BOND to be given in *England*, that if the Ship takes in any Sugar, &c. in our Plantations, the same shall be by the said Ship brought to *England* or *Ireland*, and there unload the same.

14 *Car. II. cap. 11.* *An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in his Majesty's Customs.*

*Señ. 2.* THE Master or Purser of any Ship or Vessel arriving from Parts beyond the Seas, shall make a just and true Entry upon Oath of the Burthen, Contents and Lading of every such Ship or Vessel, with the particular Marks, Numbers, Qualities, and Contents of every Parcel of Goods therein laden, to the best of his Knowledge ; also where and in what Port she took in her Lading, who was Master during the Voyage, and who are Owners thereof, and in all Out-Ports or Members, to come directly up to the Place of unlading, as the Condition of the Port requires, and will admit, and making Entries as aforesaid upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of 100 l.

*Señ. 3.*

*Sect. 3.* THE Masters of all Ships outward bound, to enter at the Custom-House, and declare to what Port or Place she intends to pass or sail; and before they depart with such Ship out of such Port, shall bring and deliver in a Content in Writing under their Hands of the Names of every Merchant that shall have laden and put on Board any Goods and Merchandizes, together with the Marks and Numbers, and shall likewise publicly in the open Custom-House, upon his corporal Oath to the best of his Knowledge, answer to such Questions as shall be demanded of him by the Customer, concerning such Goods, upon Forfeiture of 100 l.

*Sect. 6.* SUCH Person as shall forcibly hinder, affront, abuse or beat Officers of the Customs in the Execution of their Duties, to be committed to Prison by the next Justice of Peace, or other Magistrate, there to remain till the next Quarter Sessions: And the Justices of the Peace of the said Quarter Sessions shall punish the Offender by Fine, not exceeding one hundred Pounds, and the Offender is to remain in Prison till he be discharged by Order of the Exchequer, both of the Fine and of the Imprisonment, or discover the

the Person who set him on work, to the End he may be legally proceeded against.

*Señt.* 8. ANY Officer that shall make any false Certificate of any Goods or Merchandizes which should have been landed out of any Ship or Vessel, shall lose his Employment, and forfeit 50 *l.*

*Señt.* 9. GOODS secretly conveyed beyond the Seas, uncustomed and undiscovered by the Officers, the Owners, or such who ship'd, or caused the same to be ship'd, to forfeit double the Value of the Goods.

*Señt.* 10. EVERY Merchant, or other, passing any Goods inwards, or outwards, shall by himself, or known Servant, Factor or Agent, subscribe one of his Bills of every Entry, with the Mark, Number and Contents of every Parcel of such Goods.

*Señt.* 35. EVERY Person that shall export any Goods or Merchandize from *England* capable of a Ship or Vessel of two hundred Tons, upon an ordinary full Sea, to any Part or Place of the *Mediterranean* Sea beyond the Port of *Malaga*, or import any Goods or Merchandizes from the Ports or Places aforesaid to any Port of this Kingdom, in any Ship or Vessel that hath not two Decks, and doth carry  
less

els than 16 Pieces of Ordnance mounted, together with two Men for each Gun, and other Ammunition proportionable, shall pay 1 *per Cent.* over and above the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, otherwise due and payable.

*Seet.* 36. FISH may be exported from any of his Majesty's Dominions into any of the Ports in the *Mediterranean* Sea aforesaid, in any *English* Ship or Vessel whatsoever, provided that one Moiety of her full Lading be Fish only, and in such Case to import any Merchandize in the same Ship for that Voyage, without paying any other Duties of Tonnage and Poundage than were heretofore accustomed.

15 *Car.* II. cap. 7. *An Act for the Encouragement of Trade.*

*Seet.* 6. No Commodity of the Growth of *Europe* shall be imported into the Plantations, but from *Great Britain*, under Penalty of forfeiting such Goods, together with the Ship's Guns, Tackle, Furniture, Ammunition and Apparel.

*Except,* Salt from *Europe* for the Fisheries of *New-England*, *Newfoundland*, *Pensylvania*,  
and



and *New-York*; Wines of and from the *Madeiras*, and the Western Islands, or *Azores*; and Servants, Horses and Victuals of and from *Ireland*, by *British* and in *British* Ships. 15 *Car. II.* cap. 7. Sect. 7. 13 *Geo. I.* cap. 5. Sect. 1. 3 *Geo. II.* cap. 12. Sect. 1. *Except* also *Irish* Linnen Cloth from *Ireland*, by *British* or *Irish*, so long as *British* Linnen is permitted to be imported into *Ireland* Duty free—3, 4 *Ann.* cap. 8. Sect. 1; 11. 1 *Geo. I.* cap. 26. Sect. 3. 3 *Geo. I.* cap. 21. Sect. 1.

Sect. 9. No Officer to give any Warrant for, or suffer any Sugar, Ginger, Cotton, Indigo, &c. to be carried to any Country or Place whatsoever, until first unladen, and put on Shore in *Great Britain*, under the Penalties in the Act mentioned.

22 *Car. II.* cap. 26. *An Act to prevent the planting of Tobacco in England, and regulating the Plantation Trade.*

Sect. 11. *IRELAND* left out, and the Bonds directed to be given by the 12 *Car. II.* enforced, and to be taken by the Governors of the *English* Plantations.



*Seet. 12.* THE Governors of the Plantations are to return yearly to the Custom-House, a List of all Ships as shall lade any Sugars, &c. in our Plantations, and if such Ships shall unlade such Sugars, &c. in any other Port of *Europe*, other than *England*, the Ship and Cargo forfeited.

25 *Car. II. cap. 7.* *An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade.*

*Seet. 3.* GIVING Bond to bring the enumerated Goods, &c. of the *American* Plantations to *England* further enforced, and a Duty laid on certain enumerated Commodities carried from one *English* Plantation to another.

7, 8. *W. III. cap. 22.* *An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade.*

*Seet. 5.* OFFICERS in the Plantations to give Security for the true and faithful Performance of their Duty.

*Seet. 6.* THAT all Ships coming into, or going out of any of the said Plantations, and  
lading

lading or unlading any Goods or Commodities, the Master thereof, and their Ladings shall be subject and liable to the same Rules, Visitations, Searches, Penalties and Forfeitures as to the entring, lading and discharging their respective Ships and Ladings; as the Ships and their Ladings, and their Masters are liable to by 14 *Car.* II. And the Officers in the said Plantations shall have the same Powers and Authority for visiting and searching Ships, and taking their Entries, and for seizing, serving, and bringing on Shore any of the Goods prohibited to be imported or exported, or for which any Duty are payable, as are provided by the said Act.

*Seet.* 8. NOTWITHSTANDING the Payment of the enumerated Duties, no Sugars, &c. to be shipped 'till such Security given as required by the Acts of 12 and 22 *Car.* II.

*Seet.* 13. PERSONS entring into the Plantation Bonds, to be of known Ability, and the Condition of the said Bonds shall be to produce Certificates of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in his Majesty's Plantations, or in *England*, within 18 Months, otherwise the Bond to be in Force.

*Seçt.* 14. No Plantation Goods to be landed in *Ireland*, unless first landed in *England*.

4 *Geo.* II. cap. 15. *Seçt.* 1. IT shall be lawful to import into *Ireland* from his Majesty's Plantations in *America*, all Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of his Majesty's Plantations (except Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Speckle Wood, Fustick, or other dying Wood, Rice, Molasses, Beaver Skins, and other Furrs, Copper Ore, Pitch, Tarr, Turpentine, Masts, Yards and Bowsprits, the Act 7 and 8 *W.* III. cap. 22. notwithstanding.

*Seçt.* 2. PROVIDED the Goods be imported in *British* Shipping, whereof the Master and three fourths of the Mariners are *English*, 5 *Geo.* II. cap. 9. The Act 9 *Annæ*, cap. 12. and the Act 1 *Geo.* I. cap. 12. which prohibit the Importation of Hops into *Ireland* from *Flanders*, and other Parts (other than from *Great Britain*) shall be in Force, as if the Act 4 *Geo.* II. cap. 15. had never been made.



## A P P E N D I X.

N<sup>o</sup> 5.

AN ACCOUNT of the Prices of Sugar at several Ports of Europe, compared with the Prices at London; calculated with the Duties of 3 s. 4 d. per C. paid in London, and the Duties at other Ports, but without any Regard to Freight or other Charges on one Side or the other.

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## L E G H O R N.

SUGAR is sold here at so many Dollars or Piaſtres per Quintal of 151 lb. Leghorn Wt. for 2 Months Credit, with a Discount of 2 per Cent. or 6 Months without Discount.

lb.	lb.
151	in Leghorn is equal to about 116 English.
145	or thereabouts is equal to 112

A Piaſtre or Dollar is from 48 d. to 52 d. according to the Courſe of Exchange, which is now at 49 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in London.

K 3

6 Piaſtres

6 Piaftres <i>per</i> Quintal of <i>Leghorn</i>	} <i>per</i> 112 lb. in <i>London</i> with the Duty of 3 s. 4 d. <i>per</i> C.
is equal to 27 s.	
8 . . . . 35	
10 . . . . 43	
12 . . . . 51	

## G E N O A.

SUGAR is sold here at so many Livres current Money *per* 100 lb. *Genoa* Wt. with an Allowance for Waste of 2 *per* Cent.

100 at *Genoa* is equal to about 70 lb. *English*.  
 159 . . . is equal to 112

THE current Money is about 16 *per* Cent. worse than Bank Money, which Difference is their Agio; 5 Livres Bank is 1 Piastre or Piece of Eight, 1 Piastre or Piece of  $\frac{8}{3}$  is worth from 52 to 56 d. *English*, according to the Course of Exchange. 53 d. is now the Exchange at *London*, and 55 d. at *Genoa*.

20 Livres



20 Livres	per 100 lb. Genoa Wt.	} per 112 lb. in London with the Duty.
	is equal to 26 s.	
30 . . . . .	37	
35 . . . . .	43	
40 . . . . .	48 : 6 d.	

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## V E N I C E.

IN this City they have also a Bank, and Sugar is sold at so many Ducats current Money for a large Hundred, which is about 105 *lb English*, and their small Hundred is 66 *lb. 11 oz. English*.

A DUCAT BANCO is about 51 *d. English*; but there is a settled Agio of 20 *per Cent.* between Bank and current Money, which must be deducted, besides an uncertain Agio, which must also be deducted to ascertain the true Value of their current Money; so that a Ducat of current Money may be computed at about 33 to 36 *d. Sterling*.

8 Ducats	per 100 lb. Venice	per 112 lb. in
	Wt. is equal to 27 s.	London with the
10 . . . . .	33	Duty of 3 s. 4 d.
12 . . . . .	34	per C.
16 . . . . .	50 : 6	

---

## N A P L E S.

IN this City Sugar is sold at so many Ducats per Cantar of 196 lb. *English*, or 1 C. 3 *Qrs.* and a Ducat may be computed at 40 to 42 d. *English*.

100 lb. at *Naples* is equal to 64 lb. 10 oz. in *London*.

12 Dollars	per Cantar is equal	per 112 lb.
	to 26 s. 6 d.	in <i>London</i>
16 . . . . .	34 : 6	with the
20 . . . . .	42	Duty.
24 . . . . .	50	

---

## H A M B U R G.

AT this City Sugar is sold at so many Grotes Bank Money per Pound, and usually with

with a Rebate of several Months more or less,  
and 1 *per Cent.* for prompt Payment.

100 *lb.* at *Hamburgh* is equal to 107 *lb.* 5 *oz.*  
in *London*.

112 *lb.* at *London* is equal to 104 *lb.* 6 *oz.* in  
*Hamburgh*.

THE Duties to the Poor are  $\frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* and  
Imposition  $\frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.*

32 Grotes or 16 Shillings Lubs, or Styvers  
make a Mark, in which their Accounts  
are usually kept.

3 Marks is 1 Rixdollar, which is about  
4 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling, according to the Course  
of Exchange.

12 Deniers or Grotes, or 6 Shillings Lubs is  
1 Shilling *Flemish*.

20 Shillings *Flemish* is 1 Pound *Flemish*.

EXCHANGE is from 33 to 36 Schellings  
*Flemish* to one Pound Sterling, and is now at  
34 *s.* 1 *d.* at *London*.

4 Grotes per Pound in <i>Hamburgh</i>	} per 112 <i>lb.</i> without any Rebate is e- qual to 23 <i>s.</i>	} in <i>London</i> with the Duties.
5 . . . 28		
6 . . . 33		
8 . . . 43		

## HOLLAND.

HERE Sugar is sold at so many Grotes current Money *per* Pound.

100 *lb.* in *Holland* is equal to 109 *lb.* 8 *oz.* *English.*

112 *lb.* in *London* is equal to 102 *lb.* 4 *oz.* in *Holland.*

THEIR Duty is about 3 *per Cent.* except what comes in Ships from the Plantations, for which there is an Allowance.

THERE is a Bank at *Amsterdam*, and the Agio in *Holland* is usually from 3 to 5 *per Cent.*

THEY keep their Books and Accounts in Guelders, Styvers, and Penningens.

16 Penningens is 1 Styver.

20 Styvers 1 Guelder, or Florin.

They also reckon,

8 Penningens to 1 Grote.

2 Grotes to 1 Styver.

12 Grotes or 6 Styvers to 1 Schelling.

20 Schellings to 1 Pound *Flemish.*

EXCHANGE is from 34 to 37 Schellings *Flemish* to one Pound Sterling. 35 *s.* 5 *d.* is now the Exchange at *London.*

4 Grotes

4 Grotes	per Pound in Holland	} per 112 lb. in London, including the Duties.
	is equal to 22 s.	
5 . . . .	26 : 6 d.	
6 . . . .	31	
8 . . . .	41 : 6	

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## S P A I N.

AT *Cadiz* Sugar is usually sold on Board at so many Piaftres or Pieces of Eight, or Dollars of 8 Ricals Plate *per* Rove of 25 lb. or *per* Quintal of 4 Roves.

A Quintal, or

lb.

lb.

100 of *Cadiz* Wt. is equal to 103  $\frac{1}{2}$  *English*.

100 *English* is equal to . . 97 at *Cadiz*.

A Piaftre or Piece of  $\frac{8}{3}$  may be computed from 40 to 42 d. Sterling, according to the Course of Exchange, which is now at 41  $\frac{1}{8}$  d.

6 Dollars	per Quintal of <i>Cadiz</i> on	} per 112 lb. in London, the Duty of 3 s. 4 d. included.
	board is equal to 25 s.	
8 . . . .	32 : 6 d.	
10 . . . .	40	
12 . . . .	47 : 6	

ALICANT, *Malaga*, and *Barcelona* have great Part of their Sugar from *Cadiz*.

FRANCE.



## FRANCE.

THROUGHOUT this Kingdom Sugar is sold at so many Livres *per* Pound, but many of their Cities and Towns differ in their Weights.

THEIR Duty is from 5 to 6 *per Cent.* upon a low Valuation on what is consumed, and 3 *per Cent.* upon what is re-exported, or carried directly to foreign Markets, and their Port Charges are a good deal lower than in *London*.

A Livre is about 10 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sterling, according to the Course of Exchange; which is now at 32 *d.* *per* Crown of 3 Livres.

100 *lb* in *London* is equal to about

88 at *Rouen* and *Havre de Grace*.

90 at *Rochell*.

92 at *Bourdeaux*.

113 at *Marseilles*.

## At HAVRE.

20 Livres <i>per lb.</i> is equal	} <i>per</i> 112 <i>lb.</i> in <i>London</i> with the Duties.
to 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —	
25 . . 23 : 6	
30 . . 28	
40 . . 36	

*At*

## At MARSEILLES.

20 Livres	per lb.	is equal	} per 112 lb. in London with the Duties.
	to 24 s.	6 d.	
25 . .	29	6	
30 . .	35	.	
40 . .	45	: 6	

THE Difference at the other Towns may be easily computed.

N.B. *Accounts of this Nature are subject to many Uncertainties and Variations; particularly in regard to the Exchange, Agio, U-zance, Weights, and Drawing or Remitting Bills, so that I have not regarded the odd Pence. And I hope, notwithstanding any imaginary or real Imperfections in this Account, it may prove, in some Measure, useful to those who have not as yet traded to foreign Parts, especially when they receive Accounts from, or hear of the Prices of Sugar, or any other Commodity at the several foreign Places herein mentioned, which is the principal Design of this Account.*

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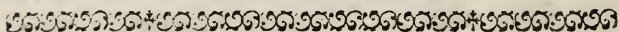
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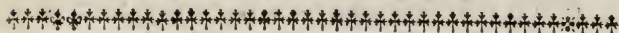
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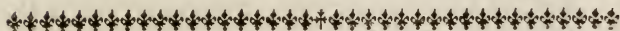
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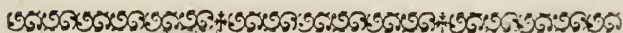
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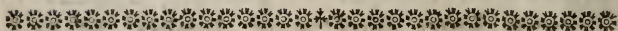
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